

الشرق الأوسط

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1979

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No. 29,943

European Campaign Reflecting National Political Problems

By Flora Lewis
PARIS (NYT) — The campaign for the first European election is full of drama and not many Europeans are paying attention. Nonetheless, the election on June 7 in Britain, Ireland, the Netherlands and Denmark, and on June 10 in France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg — marks a historic milestone. The Treaty of Rome, charter of the Common Market, provided a paradigm of court and bureaucracy as basic European institutions. But political personalities, especially De Gaulle in France, drained the inspiration of the European movement, leaving the emphasis on the technical side.

There came a point, a few years ago, when government leaders worried about the momentum for "Europe," the great mobilizing ideal of post-war years, had been lost. They felt something had to be done to save the finished structure from decay by popular neglect and found the answer in the Treaty of Rome. It intended that the parliament of members elected from national legislatures should be chosen by direct election. Long-delayed elections, it was hoped, would revive enthusiasm for the project.

Scott Says He Considered Murdering Jeremy Thorpe

LONDON, May 21 (UPI) — Former model Norman Scott testified today that he once thought of murdering Jeremy Thorpe, the former Conservative Party leader who is on trial for the murder of his wife, Diana. Scott was testifying in the third week of the trial of Mr. Thorpe, who is charged with three counts of conspiracy to murder. Thorpe also is accused of inciting another man to carry out the murder in 1975. All four have pleaded not guilty.

Over the years, he said, he had become a politician and had been tried on such charges as Mr. Thorpe was tried on May 3, 1975, which ousted him from a House of Commons seat that he had held for 20 years.

Anti-Amin Force Moves Over City

Kampala, Uganda, May 21 (AP) — Ugandan Army and Ugandan paramilitary soldiers have captured the last strongholds of the rebel forces in northern Uganda held by forces of the late President Idi Amin. They are now poised to move across the Albert Nile River to Marshal Amin's West Nile homeland.

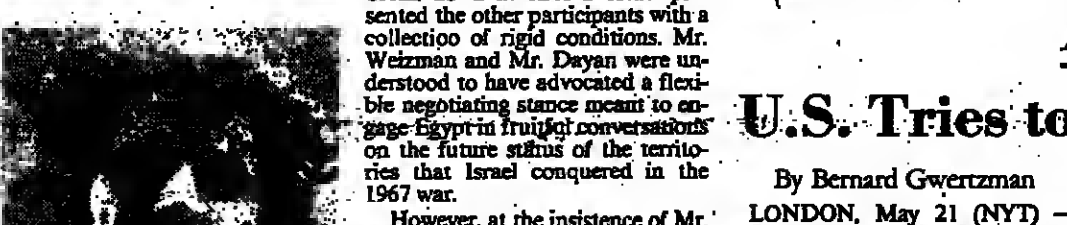


U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger (left) talks with Harry Bergold, assistant secretary of state for international affairs, and Herbert Salzman, U.S. representative to Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation, at meeting yesterday in Paris of energy ministers.

To Serve As Guidelines for Negotiators

Israel Backs Limited Arab Self-Rule Plan

By Paul Hoffmann
JERUSALEM, May 21 (NYT) — The government in a long special meeting today approved proposals for limited Arab self-rule in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in preparation for talks with Egypt and the United States that are due to open Friday.



Norman Scott

Under the framework for peace agreed on by Mr. Begin and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt at Camp David, Md., in September, the final status of the two Israeli-occupied areas is to be determined in negotiations between Egypt, Israel, Jordan and elected representatives of the West Bank and Gaza within five years after autonomy begins functioning.

Americans Abroad: The Love Affair Is Over

By Jane Friedman
PARIS (IHT) — John Franklin Koenig is a 54-year-old artist who came to France in 1948 on the GI bill, settled into a maid's room in the Latin Quarter — no running water — and began a love affair with France.

We won't leave France forever... but we'll come back as visitors.

around Paris with a camera over his shoulder to pass as a tourist. Patrick Hale, 28, who has been living in Europe for nine years and now cannot find a way to make ends meet, has been forced to think about leaving. "My rent and electric bills are due," he said recently, "I have 300 francs in the bank and no source of income. My balcony isn't high enough."

At Paris Conference Schlesinger Says U.S. Falts in Fuel Crisis

By Joseph Fitchett
PARIS, May 21 (IHT) — U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger acknowledged to European government ministers today the failure of the U.S. Congress and the American people to respond effectively to the world energy crisis.

China, Vietnam Swap Prisoners

TOKYO, May 21 (AP) — China and Vietnam exchanged wounded or sick prisoners today for the first time since China's attack on Vietnam in February, the Chinese news agency reported.

Ambassador Elts Met With Prince Fahd Last Week

U.S. Tries to Get a 'Truce' Between Saudis, Egyptians

By Bernard Gwertzman
LONDON, May 21 (NYT) — The United States has quietly interceded in the dispute between Egypt and Saudi Arabia in an effort to reduce the polemics caused by the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Turkish Cypriots Threaten To Cancel Communal Pact

NICOSIA, Cyprus, May 21 (UPI) — Two days after an important agreement between the two Cypriot communities, Turkish Cypriot leaders have threatened to call off the deal unless the Greek Cypriot government stops an alleged economic blockade against them.

Liberal Bid Fails In West Germany As Election Nears

Turkey to Retain Links With Israel

KUWAIT, May 21 (AP) — Turkey has rejected a Kuwaiti call to sever diplomatic relations with Israel, Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcu said today.

Revolution Not Meeting Expectations

Returning Iranian Students Dissatisfied

By Doyle McManus

TEHRAN — Two young revolutionaries, veterans of the uprising against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, looked morosely into their drinks — Coca Cola — and dreamed of Lubbock, Texas.

"We're going to miss football season this year," Abdul Aziz Joharshi, 31, said. "Last year we almost made the Cotton Bowl."

"No, that was the year before," said Ali Maghsoud Yazdani, 24. He grinned and said with mock enthusiasm, "The Red Raiders — Texas Tech."

"Red Raiders," Mr. Joharshi repeated, then laughed.

"Remember the girls in Texas?" Mr. Yazdani asked.

"And the discotheque," Mr. Joharshi added. "He was the bartender, I was the manager."

"I want to go back," Mr. Joharshi said.

In the folklore of the Iranian revolution, Iran's college students abroad (about 50,000 in the United States) played a key role in the movement against the shah. They sustained the opposition in exile, they demonstrated against the regime and its U.S. allies, and then — as folklore had it — they would return home to help forge the new nation.

It has not happened that way. Relatively few of the Iranian students in the United States, even among the 20,000 or so who were active in the Iranian student movement, have come home.

Of those who did, many, like Mr.

Joharshi and Mr. Yazdani, are deeply dissatisfied. "The government's been taken over by the right-wing mullahs [Moslem priests]," Mr. Yazdani said. "It's turning into another dictatorship."

"They don't trust us," Mr. Joharshi added.

Both men, slightly out of place in the U.S. clothes they acquired during college in Oklahoma and Texas, flew back to Tehran as soon as the shah fell to offer their services to the revolutionary government. They found there was little for them to do. Both have engineering degrees, but in Iran's dazed economy both are unemployed.

No Job

"We held a sit-in at the Ministry of Justice," Mr. Yazdani said. "We marched at the Ministry of Labor. We even told them, 'We'll work for six months for nothing if you give us a job.' I mean, we came back home to work, right? But all they said was 'Wait, wait.'"

"They said it might be two years or three years," Mr. Joharshi said. "So I'm 31 years old, and I have no job."

Neither the Iranian government nor the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has any solid estimate of how many Iranian students have returned home. But former activists in the leftist Confederation of Iranian Students in the United States, the largest Iranian student group in the United States, believe that fewer than 10,000 have come back.

Iran Makes Protest to U.S. Over Resolution by Senate

TEHRAN, May 21 (UPI) — Iran announced today it has protested strongly to the U.S. government over a Senate resolution condemning executions in Iran. It also charged that the wife of Sen. Jacob Javits was paid more than a half-million dollars to "create conditions favorable" to the shah in the United States.

Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdani, noting that he understood the Senate was not the U.S. government, told reporters he considered Thursday's Senate resolution an open and unacceptable interference in Iranian affairs. Mr. Yazdani said a protest note was given to the U.S. charge d'affaires here.

The Senate expressed "abhorrence" at what it called "summary executions without due process" ordered by tribunals in Iran.

At the same time, Justice Minister Assadollah Mobarsheri charged that the shah's regime paid \$507,500 to Marion Javits, wife of the Republican senator from New York, to "create conditions favorable to the [former] Iranian regime in the Senate, the two political parties, state and university officials."

The allegation followed an announcement by the head of Tehran's central revolutionary court that Sen. Javits and his wife had criminal records in Iran and were being sought by Iranian authorities.

Mrs. Javits had reported she received \$70,000 a year as an employee of the Iranian national airline. She worked for the airline as part of her job with Ruder and Finn, a New York public relations firm. She quit the firm in 1976.

Mr. Yazdani's remarks today followed a Foreign Ministry announcement last night, saying Iran had asked U.S. Ambassador-designate Walter Chiles to delay his arrival in Tehran.

Resolution Defended

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP) — Senate leaders today defended the Senate's criticism of Iran's Islamic firing squads and said they were pleased the action got the attention of the revolutionary government.

"I am glad Iran has taken notice of the Senate action," Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., said. "It indicates Iran is not insensitive to international reaction. I would hope other countries, and especially Islamic countries, would speak out."

Their estimate is out of line with others. The Iranian Embassy in Washington estimated recently that 11,000 students had gone back to Iran from the United States. It had no notion as to how many might have returned. A Los Angeles travel agent estimated that 12,500 had returned to Iran but said that a fourth or more of those might be back in the United States.

"We shouldn't expect all the students to come back," said Ali Mobarrez, who spent six years in Los Angeles as a CIS organizer and who helped plan the Jan. 2 demonstration at the Beverly Hills, Calif., home of the shah's sister, Princess Shams.

"They like living in the United States, with your semi-democracy and all those entertainments," he said. "Some of them can forget their individual interest and think about the mass interest, but not all."

Increasingly Nervous

In fact, with Iran's middle class increasingly nervous about the Islamic republic's political and economic future, more students are applying to go to the United States than before. The Iranian Ministry of Higher Education has set up a special center in Tehran to process visa requests. Dozens of applicants camp overnight on the sidewalk to be first in line, and every day more applicants show up than can be interviewed.

Meanwhile, those who returned for the revolution have mixed feelings. A few, mainly those who were members of the Moslem Students Association that was organized by Ibrahim Yazdani, the Houston pharmacist who is now Iran's foreign minister, have government jobs. Many of the Marxists who worked in the rival Confederation of Iranian Students have become opponents of the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

In the middle, without jobs or a clear political role to play, are many of the liberals and moderate leftists, like Mr. Yazdani, who accounted in large part for the anti-shah demonstrations in the United States.

Mr. Yazdani, a civil engineer, returned in February to work for the country, he said. "I would have settled for any job, any job, as long as it had something to do with building a democratic society."

But he found no job, and now he plans to join the army corps of engineers. Some of his friends, graduates of Iranian and foreign universities, are still holding a marathon sit-in that was begun April 9 at the Ministry of Justice to protest the government's inability to put them to work.

Do Anything?

"We're willing to do anything — farming, construction work, railroad work, anything the country needs," said a former graduate student in political science at the University of California at San Diego.

Reza Mohammadi, 26, a chemist who studied at California State University, Long Beach, and at the University of Chicago, said he does not have that much faith in Ayatollah Khomeini. Premier Mehdi Bazargan and the mullahs of the ruling revolutionary council.

"They're using the same system of administration as the shah," Mr. Mohammadi, a leftist, said.

Many former students are also distressed by Ayatollah Khomeini's rigid Islamic fundamentalism. The ayatollah has not only banned alcohol and closed discotheques but he has also attempted, although without much success, to persuade educated Iranian women to wear the traditional chador, or body veil. To women who have had a taste of Western feminism, this is unacceptable.

"Khomeini and the government disagree with any social activity for women," said Shahla Khatibi, 27, who interrupted her work toward a master's degree in accounting at UCLA to join the uprising in December. "They want women to return to the home and remain housewives, to stay out of society. Educated women cannot accept this."

The government, many of whose highest officials have studied or worked in the United States, says it has no plans to restrain students from studying anywhere abroad.

In fact, some officials have expressed fear that the United States may punish the revolutionary government by restricting student visas for Iranians.

U.S. officials said that they have tightened their standard for granting student visas after the Beverly Hills demonstration. The result has been an upsurge in visa applications at West European embassies and a constant crowd of students at the back gate of the U.S. Embassy.

© Los Angeles Times



A Cambodian boy stands near the side of a road in Ban Laem, Thailand, as Khmer Rouge troops and Cambodian civilians are turned back yesterday near Thailand's border with Cambodia.

Thailand to Expel 40,000 Cambodians

BANGKOK, May 21 (AP) — Nearly 40,000 Cambodian civilians and soldiers will be expelled from Thailand soon and be sent back to Cambodia, authorities said today.

The deputy governor of Chantaburi province, where the Cambodians fled after recent Vietnamese attacks, said in a telephone interview that the group is camped out on a forested plain near the border at Bung Chansang village. He said

they would be sent back to Cambodia "at another location along the border." Thai merchants have been selling the refugees food and medicine, the official added.

The 40,000 Cambodians apparently were cut off from their southward march by Vietnamese forces that had stepped up their attacks prior to the monsoon rains, which since began.

The soldiers in the refugee group,

estimated to number less than a fifth of the total, are loyal to ousted Premier Pol Pot whose resistance is now believed centered on the rugged southwestern area of Cambodia.

More than 50,000 recent Cambodian escapees are in Thailand. About 11,000 of these refugees are north of Chantaburi province in or around the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet; most of these 11,000 are ethnic Chinese and may not be sent back to Cambodia.

Five hundred Cambodians, soldiers loyal to Pol Pot and civilians, entered Thailand yesterday in the southeastern province of Trat.

U.S. Tries to Get a 'Truce' Between Saudis, Egyptians

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mit meeting next month in Vienna between President Carter and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader.

With Mr. Vance due to fly from here to the Middle East on Thursday for the start of the next round of Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on Friday, reporters were told that the United States was upset at the reports that Defense Minister Ezer

Weizman of Israel had resigned from the Israeli negotiating team because of differences with Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Washington believes that Mr. Weizman, who is on good terms with President Anwar Sadat, has been a force for moderation in Israel and that his loss would only increase the difficulties in reaching an agreement on Palestinian issues.

Mr. Vance will confer with Mr. Begin in London on Thursday morning before flying to the Middle East. The Israeli leader is coming here to make a speech.

The polemics between Egypt and Saudi Arabia have troubled the United States for many weeks. Relations reached a low point when Mr. Sadat publicly began to accuse the Saudis of taking the lead in the Arab sanctions against Egypt by buying the support of wavering Arab nations. This charge has angered the Saudis.

The United States has hoped that despite Saudi Arabia's participation in the diplomatic and economic boycott against Egypt after the Egyptian-Israeli treaty was signed in March, the Saudis would eventually give at least tacit support to the negotiating effort.

The Saudis, moreover, have recently stressed their desire to keep their relations with the United States as good as possible despite their differences with the Egyptians.

The U.S. view has been that Mr. Sadat's attacks on the Saudis and the responses in the Saudi press were making the atmosphere more tense than was necessary.

According to officials, the United States urged Mr. Sadat to dampen his attacks, and sources in Washington Saturday night said that Mr. Sadat agreed in a kind of truce and that Egyptian editors were being asked not to print inflammatory articles against the Saudis.

Aside from a reduction in polemics, the United States would like the Saudis to carry out their pledge to pay the more than \$500 million for 50 F-5E aircraft for Egypt that they had originally promised last year. Mr. Sadat said a week ago that he did not believe the Saudis would carry out the commitment.

But U.S. officials, including Mr. Vance, say the matter of payment is still being discussed with the Saudis.

On Rhodesia, the U.S. hope is that Washington and London will agree on a course of action for the next few months that will provide a breathing space to work out a new

policy. The new situation in Rhodesia involves the recent elections and the expected assumption of power at the end of this month by a black prime minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

The Conservative government is under strong pressure to recognize the new government and end economic sanctions.

The Love Affair Is Over; It's Time to Go Home

(Continued from Page 1)

France forever," she said. "We'll spend a few months here each year. But we'll come as visitors."

Patric Hale would leave kicking and screaming if he had to leave now. After nine years in Europe — Aix en Provence, then Berlin and now Paris — Mr. Hale says he is European in spirit at least, but that doesn't help him get a job.

Since last year, when he left his job as an advertising sales representative, Mr. Hale has had to be content doing free-lance research on the continent. Now, he is desperately looking for a job, but the prospects are dim.

"I have a hand-to-mouth operation," he said with his usual sarcasm. Mr. Hale's monthly rent for a studio apartment in a Paris suburb is \$250. "I have no cost-of-living adjustment, no home leave, housing allowance and all that crap," he said bitterly. To survive, Mr. Hale takes the subway and eats only at home. Still, he may be

Threat to Sakharov Seen

MOSCOW, May 21 (Reuters) — Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov has been warned that there will be an attempt on his life on June 3, his wife said yesterday.

The anonymous threat came in letters received by two members of the Moscow human rights monitoring group earlier this month, she said.

Schlesinger Says That U.S. Lags in Fuel Conservation

(Continued from Page 1)

used for heating, gasoline and jet and diesel fuels.

Emphasizing that the IEA governments have "a high degree of consensus as can be attained," Mr. Schlesinger also said that:

• The spot market for oil sales "conceptually has doubled" to 8 percent of world oil trading because oil-producing countries are marketing more oil in it. Spot prices are rising, he said, because European governments failed to respect their "mutual restraint" pacts with

the United States to restrict their dealings to long-term fixed contracts and because South Africa — deprived of Arab and Iranian oil supplies — is seeking oil in the spot market.

• The Carter administration is agreeable to a dialogue between oil-exporting and industrial nations which extends beyond energy to related economic issues. In a further apparent concession to European and Arab views, Mr. Schlesinger said that the dialogue could exclude direct discussion of oil prices.

• Sweden has asked to trigger the IEA emergency oil-sharing mechanism because its imports have slipped below the 7-percent threshold set by the agency. IEA sources, however, said that Sweden's needs — primarily for gasoline and heating fuel — could be met in the spot market if Sweden were willing to pay the going rate. The IEA governing board will seek more detailed information from Sweden before implementing any mandatory re-allocation, the sources said.

7 Die in Japanese Fire

TOKYO, May 21 (AP) — Seven workers, including four women, were killed today in a fire that spread quickly in a four-story urethane factory in Osaka, police said. Six other workers reportedly survived.

On Policies, Personality

Criticism of Ceausescu Emerging in Romania

By David Binder

BUCHAREST (NYT) — There is a degree of open criticism here of the Romanian leadership and some of its policies these days that astonishes a traveler who has been visiting the country for 16 years.

President Nicolae Ceausescu is described, even by high-ranking officials of his ruling Communist Party, as being too remote, too lordly and too devoted to long-term heavy industry programs that put off improvements in living standards.

The tone of the criticism made to the foreign traveler was invariably calm and objective, and balanced by positive assessments of some of Mr. Ceausescu's accomplishments since he came to power 14 years ago.

Controls Easing

Some Romanians attributed the candor to a temporary easing of security police controls, resulting from a shake-up of the security apparatus that followed the defection to the United States last summer of Lt. Gen. Ion Pacepa, a former Ceausescu aide.

"The police just aren't doing their job these days," said a Romanian intellectual who had been accustomed to hiding his telephone under several pillows when talking at home about sensitive subjects, afraid that there might be a microphone in it.

Others suggest that the frank criticism of leaders and policies — virtually unheard of a decade ago, or even two years ago — is a sign that the power of Mr. Ceausescu's twin policies of cultivating intense nationalism and his own image as an omniscient leader have begun to wear thin.

The president's image can be seen in the farthest corners of this country of 22 million people. A Sunday issue of *Scinteia*, the principal newspaper of the party, carried eight articles featuring Mr. Ceausescu.

"He is everything," a Romanian official remarked with heavy sarcasm. The sun and the moon. He never listens to anyone, never consults experts, because he knows everything."

Independent Stance

Romanians agree that Mr. Ceausescu has done the right thing in continuing and expanding the policy of independence from the Soviet Union and the rest of the Soviet bloc, initiated early in the 1960s by his predecessor, Georgehe Gheorghiu-Dej.

But even the policy of standing

Ceausescu Begins State Visit to Spain

MADRID, May 21 (AP) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived here today for a five-day official visit, the first by a Communist head of state.

He was welcomed at the Madrid's Barajas Airport by King Juan Carlos, Premier Adolfo Suarez and members of the Spanish government.

Presumably, a number of the French policies stars lead to the same list will do this, but not in the case of Health Minister Simone Veil, who has said that she will quiver Cabinet post for Europe. West Germany's Willy Brandt is planning to focus on a European role. The Italian parties have named ranking politicians, without making clear whether they will serve or be replaced. The British are offering second-rate names since few candidates for Westminster constituencies would run for Strasbourg instead.

But the time is easy, six days a month, and the pay is good, the same as a national legislator plus generous expenses. At the moment, the attraction is greater for politicians whose careers have reached the waning stage than for those who yearn for power. Aware of this, voters in most countries are understandably indifferent. A British poll reported that 38 percent had never even heard of the European Parliament.

Still, substantial voter participation is forecast, and nobody can know for sure whether Europe's first elected Parliament will manage to matter or simply fade into the background as another bit of ineffective institutional scenery.

Meany Is Released From U.S. Hospital

WASHINGTON, May 21 (UPI) — George Meany, the AFL-CIO president, was released today from George Washington University Hospital after almost a month. He had been treated for an inflammation of his left knee.

Mr. Meany, 64, head of the 136-million-member labor federation, was admitted April 22 after what was thought to be a burst. It was later determined that he had suffered a reaction to a cortisone injection.

Europe Vote Is Milestone

(Continued from Page 1)

bound to strengthen international ties linking Socialists, Liberals and Christian Democrats.

The Socialists are likely to have the largest bloc, but not because Europe is predominantly pro-Socialist. The conservative side is fragmented. British Tories disdain West German, Italian and other Christian Democrats, who return the attitude because they consider the Tories rather too conservative. French Gaullists reject political cooperation and refuse foreign connections that might smack of diluted national independence.

But the ground rules of politics still hold. If they refuse to collaborate, the conservative parties will find the Socialists taking advantage of their disunity to score points.

The parliament's work is also likely to spur Europeanization. The assembly's powers are limited and untested, but not insignificant. Although in the past it has been little more than a debating society, whose debates went unheard, it can fire the European Community's Commission or reject its budget — a drastic prerogative, which, exercised, would present a crisis of authority. Above all, it can go on talking, with what is expected to be the enhanced prestige and responsibility of representatives with a direct mandate.

One test of the new assembly's importance will be the caliber of its members. Each country, and even each party, can decide whether the same people can be national and European legislators at the same time, and whether the winners on proportional lists can turn their seats over to lesser-known co-partisans if they do not deem to sit in Strasbourg.

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In Congressional Probe

Equipment Blamed for 3 Mile Accident

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON, May 21 (NYT) — A congressional task force today began a probe into the design and equipment of the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant, the chairman of the House subcommittee on the same kind of accident said.

Such an accident not only could happen again, but it is likely to at

any time," said Rep. James Weaver, D-Ore.

The task force concluded in a report to a House Interior subcommittee that, while human error on the part of control room operators was a factor in the nuclear accident March 28, it played a relatively minor role.

"I saw no operator error not closely related to design or equip-

ment error and, therefore, it would be impossible to assume that merely more training could preclude accidents," Rep. Weaver said.

Operators and engineers involved from the start of the accident repeatedly told the task force they did not know the extent of damage — the degree of serious danger — until one or two days after the damage had occurred," Rep. Weaver said.

"Going far beyond the limited conclusions of the task force he headed for a House Interior subcommittee, Rep. Weaver said he believes loss of control over the reactor was caused by the operators' ignorance of what was going on.

Rep. Weaver said, "The operators did not know what was happening inside of it. They could not look in. They could not go on. Measuring devices and gauges had either failed or were non-existent, were set improperly or in the wrong places. It is a terrible indictment of the entire technology, to confess that in such a highly engineered, costly and potentially dangerous facility as a nuclear plant, they [the operators] did not know what was going on at the most critical time."

Rep. Weaver said the only other explanation was that the operators did not know and did not tell the truth.

Rep. Weaver accused officials of Metropolitan Edison, the utility that operates the plant, of grossly underestimating the true nature of the damage at the plant.

The task force said in a preliminary report that the operators at Three Mile Island were unable to halt the accident because their instruments conveyed data that was either wrong or hard to interpret.

"Throughout the early hours of the accident, the operators could not readily interpret [reactor] core temperatures," the report said.

Thus at the time when most of the damage was done to the fuel core at the plant's reactor No. 2, control room operators were responding to the emergency based on inaccurate information, the report indicated.

These conclusions contrast with previous contentions by some nuclear regulatory commission officials that operator error played a major role. The task force report is the first congressional assessment of what went wrong at the nuclear plant near Harrisburg, Pa.

Central findings of the task force:

- Control room operators acted reasonably in light of the information available to them during the first hours of the March 28 accident and followed prescribed procedures.
- A pressure relief valve stuck in the open position was the single most serious malfunction, but conflicting information reaching the control room delayed a diagnosis of the problem for more than two hours.
- An emergency core cooling system that had turned on automatically, contributing to reactor overheating, but was done so based on confusing instrument readings and cannot be considered operator error.
- Temperature in the reactor core soared to a dangerous 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit during the first two hours of the accident, but control room monitors were inadequate for measuring this high a temperature directly.
- Two valves on an auxiliary water pump system that mistakenly had been left closed when they should have been open contributed little to the severity of the accident.
- "Given the information available, the control room operators did what they were supposed to do, they acted reasonably," said a task force official.
- "They weren't highly trained engineers. They weren't the most profound people in the world. And they weren't prepared for this type of thing," he said.



PROTEST — U.S. Navy security personnel lift Isabel Rodriguez, 76, from a federally owned beach on Vieques, Puerto Rico, during a protest Saturday against the island's use as a military target range. Mrs. Rodriguez was one of 21 persons arrested for trespassing on Navy property.

Gasohol Production Called Impractical on Large Scale

By John T. McQuiston

NEW YORK, May 21 (NYT) — If gasohol, an automotive fuel made of alcohol and gasoline, is really the answer to U.S. fuel problems, then two-thirds of the land area of the United States would have to be given over to growing corn.

That, of course, is a nonsensical prospect and a bit unfair. Even the most avid proponents of gasohol, the experimental fuel that has captured public attention in the United States, offer it only as a supplement. But a more immediate drag on the promise of gasohol is that, given the present technology, it takes appreciably more energy to produce alcohol than it could possibly save as gasohol.

"You're making alcohol that will give off less energy when burned than it took to make it," said David Lee of the Union Carbide Corp., the largest U.S. producer of alcohols.

The gasoline shortage has increased the enthusiasm for gasohol, which is 90 percent regular unleaded gasoline and 10 percent ethyl alcohol. The federal government considers gasohol promising enough to support by waiving the 4-cent-a-gallon federal gasoline excise tax.

Production

Ethyl alcohol is the type of alcohol contained in beer, wine and distilled spirits. Relatively little ethyl alcohol is made as a separate product, however. In fact, the alcohol produced in fermenting beer or distilling liquors accounts for the great bulk of the ethyl alcohol produced. Very little is left for gasohol.

According to specialists in the alcohol, automotive and gasoline industries, the alcohol industry can produce only a tiny fraction of what a nationwide gasohol program would require. By one estimate, if the needed alcohol were to be fermented from corn through existing techniques, more than two-thirds of the country would have to become corn land.

Among energy specialists, it is generally agreed that to produce one gallon of ethyl alcohol, or ethanol, requires at least one gallon of oil or its equivalent in natural gas, and probably much more. At best, that results merely in the substitution of one form of energy for another, with no real gain for the national economy and no less dependence on petroleum imports. By more pessimistic estimates, as much as one-third of the energy could be lost in the process.

"It's an energy balance question," Mr. Lee said. Energy is needed to operate the fermentation process as well as to distill the alcohol, he said, and there is no foreseeable technological breakthrough that would alter the energy equation.

Cheaper Form

In fact, the alcohol industry turns to a petroleum by-product, ethylene, to produce a cheaper form of alcohol, ethynol. Gasohol could be made from ethynol, which would make it cheaper at the pump, but as much as ethynol is made from oil rather than from the fermentation of grain, corn or other agricultural products high in sugar or carbohydrates, it does not qualify for federal price supports.

The price of 200-proof ethanol is \$1.45 to \$1.50 a gallon, against \$1.25 to \$1.30 for ethynol. Both products are almost three times the wholesale price of a gallon of gasoline.

Mr. Lee, who is the product manager for ethynol at Union Carbide, said that the firm makes 120 million gallons of ethynol a year from ethylene, the petroleum by-product, but that the company makes no alcohol from fermentation because of the difference in production costs.

Before the fermentation process can become more practical, Mr. Lee said, the industry will have to have some "new bugs," or enzymes, to improve the fermentation. Much more research and substantial technological progress would be required "before we're in a position to produce the required bulk for gasohol."

The industry as a whole produces about 225 million gallons of ethynol a year from the synthetic hydration of ethylene, while 400 million gallons a year of ethanol is made from the fermentation of corn, sugar, wheat and other agricultural products. Of that 400 million, all but about 100 million gallons is produced in beer, wine and stronger alcoholic beverages.

Crashed White House Treaty Signing

Newsman Cited in U.S. Security Breach

By Donald P. Baker

WASHINGTON, May 21 (WP) — The Secret Service is seeking punishment of a reporter who posed as a congressman to crack the supposedly tight security at the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty on the White House lawn on March 26.

After investigating the incident, the Secret Service asked the Standing Committee of Correspondents of the Congress to take disciplinary action against the reporter, Gary Schuster, 37, Washington bureau chief of the Detroit News.

Mr. Schuster wrote about his action the next day in a front-page story in the News under the headline, "Crashing a Moment in History."

But what began as a lark is now being regarded as a serious, perhaps even criminal, action by the Secret Service, congressional officials and even some of Mr. Schuster's journalistic colleagues.

Mr. Schuster told readers of the News that it was a "snap" to breach what was supposed to have been extremely tight security at the historic event.

First-Class Seat

"All it took was one call, one question, a little observation and one lie to get a police-escorted ride to a first-class seat on the Executive Mansion's lawn — 50 feet from the table where Mideast peace documents were signed," Mr. Schuster wrote.

Mr. Schuster's action was followed that same night by a report that four George Washington University law students posed as waiters and worked the formal state dinner inside the White House honoring President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Benjamin West, superintendent of the House press gallery, said Mr. Schuster's gate-crashing is being regarded as "a very grave matter with the potential for collective repercussions" against all reporters accredited by Congress.

"It could very well involve violation of a federal statute," Mr. West said.

The five-member Standing Committee of Correspondents, which rules on requests of accreditation to the congressional press galleries and has the authority to strip reporters of that privilege for misconduct, met in closed session Friday to discuss the Schuster affair.

Serious Charges

Michael Posner, a reporter for Reuters, who is chairman of the committee, acknowledged that "serious charges" had been made against Mr. Schuster. He said the committee agreed not to discuss the affair publicly until Mr. Schuster had been given a chance to explain his actions before the committee.

"This could ruin a guy's career," said Mr. Posner. "But the charges may be totally untrue."

Dick West of United Press International, another member of the standing committee, said the Secret Service is treating the affair with seriousness that he compared with an incident 18 years ago when a reporter posed as a congressman and got a Capitol policeman to allow him to enter the member's office and go through some files.

"But the last time something like

that happened," Mr. West said, "the guy's paper paid him a bonus and he became a hero back home."

In his March 27 story, Mr. Schuster indicated that he got the idea for crashing the event after a House member told him he was not going to attend the signing and that no special credentials had been issued for congressmen to board the buses for the trip from the Capitol to the White House.

No Time to Check

"When more than 290 House and Senate members converged on the buses, police from the White House and Capitol were busy directing them to unfiled coaches — leaving no time for scheduled ID inspections," Mr. Schuster wrote.

"Instead, a security officer on board checked off each rider's name from a congressional roster. By using the name of someone who wasn't aboard, the reporter was on his way. And because House members can't know each of their 435 colleagues, there weren't any questions about the stranger in their midst," he wrote.

Saturday, Mr. Schuster declined comment on the Secret Service request for disciplinary action and

the standing committee's deliberations.

Lionel Linder, managing editor of the News, said, "Schuster merely demonstrated how lax security was for that historic event. It's hard to imagine that any federal agency would want to criticize him for pointing out that fact. Such action would be nothing more than an attack on the messenger for delivering an unwanted message."

4 Killed in U.S. Copter

LONDON, May 21 (AP) — A U.S. Navy helicopter carrying rescue personnel crashed yesterday, killing all four persons aboard, authorities said. The craft was en route from Norfolk, Va., to Brunswick Naval Air Station in Maine.

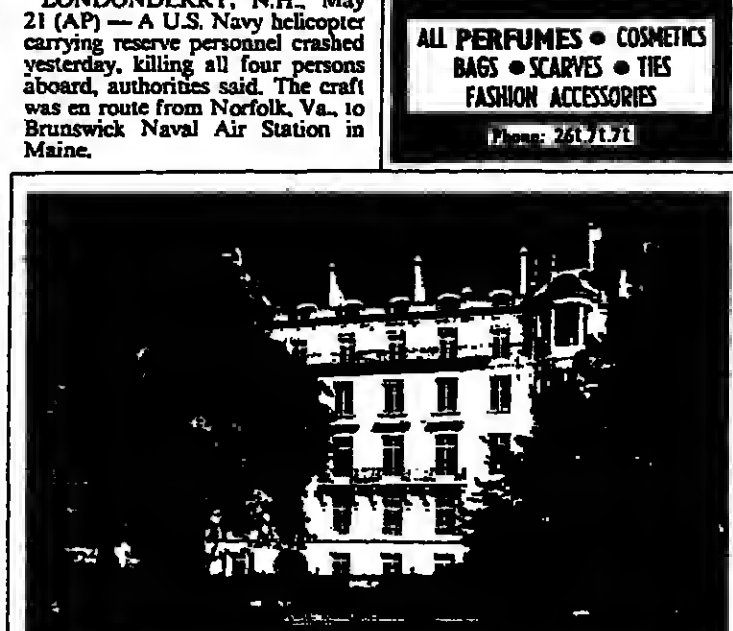
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U.S. and Major Oil Firms Share Litigation Anxiety

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, May 21 (NYT) — Lawyers for several big oil companies and the Energy Department are quietly talking about a possible settlement even before the department, with fanfare, recently filed seven complaints of overpricing by \$1.7 billion.

The shared interest in settling cases, there is uncertainty in the courts as to how these enforcement actions would come out if sued doggedly through two rounds of administrative review then litigation in trial and appellate courts.

he negotiations, still open, are an indication that the government's petroleum price enforcement effort is a tangled and ambiguous one.

a company contests an over-allocation, it must expect instant bursts of unfavorable publicity at a time of widespread suspicion that the oil industry has contrived a spurious shortage to raise prices and fatten profits.

Chronic Problem

he government, on the other hand, must worry about its capacity to fend off the courts. Paul M. the special counsel in charge of auditing the major oil companies, makes no bones about desiring to return to New Mexico his mandate expires in September. Finding qualified lawyers to manage long-term litigation is a chronic problem of the government.

uncertainty about the outcome of contested cases plagues both. A major issue in the May 21 decision was whether the statutory lines of oil properties, drawn according to the regulations, before and after a ruling.

at this point turns the definition of "low-priced" crude oil and "high-priced" oil. The Energy Department contends that oil

U.S. Study Says Pipelines Earn Huge Excess Profits

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, May 21 (WP) — Decades of regulatory abuse and lax enforcement have permitted oil pipelines to earn excess profits and to earn a rate of return greater than that of all other U.S. corporations, according to the General Accounting Office.

draft of the 81-page report, "Pipeline Profits: More Effective Regulation Needed," was obtained by The Washington Post. The report, the first in a series of regulatory studies, says that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has not addressed many questionable pipeline practices and presents no plans to do so, said the report.

Recent decisions affecting regulated industries had been based on oil pipelines' consumer surplus could have been reduced by as much as \$300 million in 1976, the report said, for which comprehensive data are available, after major findings by the congressional watchdog agency.

Federal agencies "have done so little to alleviate or resolve the old and competitive practices of pipelines."

The levels of profit allowed for pipeline regulations "were enforced," and 41 of the country's 110 regulated oil pipelines in 1976 "had rates of return higher than what was allowed."

The Energy Department's regulators "have not established criteria for determining the justness or reasonableness of oil pipeline rates."

To correct those and other abuses, the GAO urges immediate action by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Justice Department and Congress.

Oil pipelines are classified as common carriers "with monopoly characteristics similar to, for example, railroads, federal regulations 'have not controlled pipeline profits and rates,'" the GAO report said.

It points out that the rate of return on equity — the actual direct payment an owner puts into a pipeline — for 31 out of the 110 pipelines exceeded the average of five most profitable publicly held companies. The GAO found that in 1976, the most profitable publicly owned company had a rate of return of 32 percent, compared to 137 percent for the most profitable regulated oil pipeline.

Pipeline regulation has drawn little public or private attention from President Carter, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger or Attorney General Griffin Bell. Nevertheless, Justice Department's antitrust division and the Federal Trade Commission have repeatedly ques-

Terrorists Bomb Catholic Institute in Rome Center; No One Injured

ROME, May 21 (UPI) — Terrorists bombed a Roman Catholic institute today minutes after police dismantled a time bomb about to explode in front of the city's chief magistrate's offices.

Police said that the bombing at the St. Francis of Assisi Institute destroyed archives and furniture, but caused no casualties.

After the bombing, an anonymous telephone caller told a Rome newspaper that the attack was carried out by "The Territorial Cells for Bombing the Election," a terrorist group previously unknown.

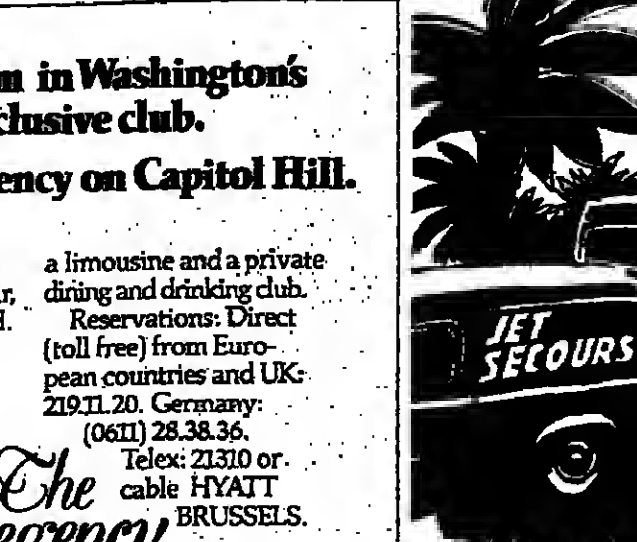
Italians will vote in parliamentary elections June 3-4 and the campaign has been marked by a dramatic increase in terrorist violence.

Shortly before the bombing, police found a bomb made in a car parked in front of the city magistrates' headquarters and prevented what they said could have been a "disastrous" explosion.

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The Silkwood Case

The \$10.5 million verdict awarded by a jury to the heirs of Karen Silkwood is not the end of the case. The verdict will be appealed, and legal questions that may determine the future of the nuclear industry will be decided by higher courts. But regardless of how these questions are resolved, the judgment of the jury will haunt proponents of nuclear power. It can be read to mean that the public, of which this jury was a representative sample, regards nuclear energy as just too dangerous to have around.

Such a reading flows easily from the amount of punitive damages — \$10 million — the jury assessed against the Kerr-McGee Corporation and the trial judge's ruling that the jury could hold the company liable even if its safety programs had met federal standards. The ruling left the jury free to decide for itself what Kerr-McGee's safety and security standards should have been, and the jury obviously decided they were not high enough. It tacked on the punitive damages to punish the company and to deter other companies from harming other employees.

So far as the immediate future of the nuclear industry is concerned the ruling by the judge, and the instructions he gave the jury, are the critical issues in the case. The judge said Kerr-McGee was liable for any radiation injuries Miss Silkwood suffered unless it could prove she deliberately contaminated herself. The jury decided she did not do so, despite Kerr-McGee's contention she had taken a container of highly radioactive plutonium home, and apparently decided the company had been negligent in the controls it exercised over that plutonium.

It is unlikely that the amount of punitive damages awarded will survive; the history of jury verdicts of this size is that they are sharply trimmed by trial judges before the cases are appealed. But the standard of liability, if it is sustained on appeal, will create substantial difficulties for all companies in the nuclear industry. It might make them totally uninsurable, which would drive up the costs of all nuclear construction and could drive many companies out of the business. Thus it becomes even more important for Congress to review the whole question of insurance coverage in nuclear accidents, a review that has already begun because of the Three Mile Island accident. The future of the nuclear industry should not, after all, be decided by the courts as a matter of tort law, but rather by the Congress as a matter of public policy.

Part of the trouble with the Silkwood case is that there has been much mystery about it from the beginning and, despite a trial that lasted almost three months, that is still true. There are disputes over what caused the automobile accident in which she was killed and over how that plutonium got into her refrigerator. There are disagreements over the quality of safety programs at the Kerr-McGee plant and, indeed, over the commitment of the company to safety at that particular plant. None of these was resolved by the jury's verdict.

But there is no mystery about this: Combined with the Three Mile Island accident, the Silkwood verdict puts the whole nuclear industry on the spot. It may be that indifference to the risks of nuclear power is the key to both situations; the rest of the big nuclear companies have been less than eager to jump to the defense of safety practices in Kerr-McGee's Cimarron plant where Miss Silkwood worked. If that is so, the companies that make up this industry had better face the safety and security problems a lot more vigorously and forthrightly. It is not getting any easier to argue their case.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Panama: A Real Estate Deal

One thing you can say about the Panama Canal debate: No snap decisions are being made. The United States is now deep into its second decade of deliberations on its relationship with this small and (but for the accident of the canal) not overwhelmingly significant little Central American bend in the road. Panama stands at the head of a kind of pe/re (proportion of political energy to real estate) index: more political energy may have been expended per square inch of Panama than in any other place.

The congressional debate has had, of course, various stages. Many thought, and hoped that the stage culminating in the Senate's ratification of the Panama Canal treaties last year would be the last. But this was not to be. Yet another stage has arrived in which the canal is being perceived not as an instrument of the American destiny or as a vital link in commerce or defense or as the object of diplomacy but rather as the subject of a real estate deal.

To understand this you have only to look at the proceedings in the House, which is balking at enacting the legislation needed to put the treaties into effect — legislation to care for the rights of the American workers in the Canal Zone, to pay for the costs of continuing to defend the canal and so on. The treaties, duly ratified, are now law. Almost everyone in the House except the willfully obtuse accepts that. A great many fantasizers in that august body, however, wish either to renegotiate the terms of the treaties under the guise of passing legislation to implement them, or to make the implementation legislation so burdensome that the Panamanians will say "no" and perhaps commit some act of violence that will serve as pretext for the United States to suspend the treaties.

Whether the resisters in the House are doing this out of loyalty to their own and their unreconstructed constituents' views about the canal, or out of resentment at having seen the Senate monopolize the action so far, or for some other reason, should make several good books. The point now is that the

resisters are in full cry, having almost ditched the required legislation in a vote last week, and the substance of their resistance comes down to their perception of the treaties as, in the words of one of them, Rep. George Hansen R-Idaho, "an immense real estate deal."

All right, let us grant the point. The canal involves a lot more than a real estate deal but it involves that, too. If the reservations of Mr. Hansen and his colleagues are to be overcome, as they must be overcome to prevent heavy damage to the United States' continued efficient use of the canal, to American diplomacy and to the Constitution of the United States, then these reservations must be met. Simply put, the Hansen thesis is that Panama, which is taking over a valuable property built up by the United States, should pay for it. He has in mind some billions of dollars which the treaties, he accurately points out, fail to recapture. Well, why not?

The first reason is, or should be, obvious. The deal has already been made — in the treaty already negotiated, already ratified, irrevocably bound to transfer the zone to Panama come Oct. 1 regardless of anything the House does.

The second reason is that, in the eyes of the Carter administration and its predecessors and of the U.S. Senate (and, for those who care, of Panama), the deal was and is fair. The United States has had the use of the property for 70 years, on terms that, if not altered, unquestionably jeopardized the American interest in the canal. Under the new treaties, the United States will enjoy continued use of the property, under terms that Panamanians condone and have a stake in making work.

In brief, even if the Panama debate is reduced to an argument over real estate, the United States comes out handsomely. It is not, finally, with the resisters' politics that one must quarrel. It is with their real estate acumen.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Modest U.S.-China Trade Pact

After some very hard bargaining, China and the United States have agreed on the terms of normal trade. Their pact is the right, almost inevitable result of the decision to normalize diplomatic relations. The danger is that both countries expect too much and face disappointment.

American business is gaining a new market, particularly for capital goods, like data-processing and oil-exploration equipment, in which Yankee technology shines. But China remains a poor nation that cannot afford most of what the United States has to sell; its purchases will long be smaller than those of Brazil or Italy or Belgium.

China will get most-favored-nation status

— Washingtonese for equal tariff treatment. What China has to vend, however, is not really what the United States wants to buy. Rice wine, pickled bamboo shoots and tours of the Great Wall will be very nice sources of foreign exchange. But the most important potential money-earner for China in the next decade will be cloth, and the United States already has its hands full protecting U.S. jobs against the textile exports of other poor nations.

The main significance of the trade pact, then, is political. One more barrier to accommodation has been removed. And that is worth a cheer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

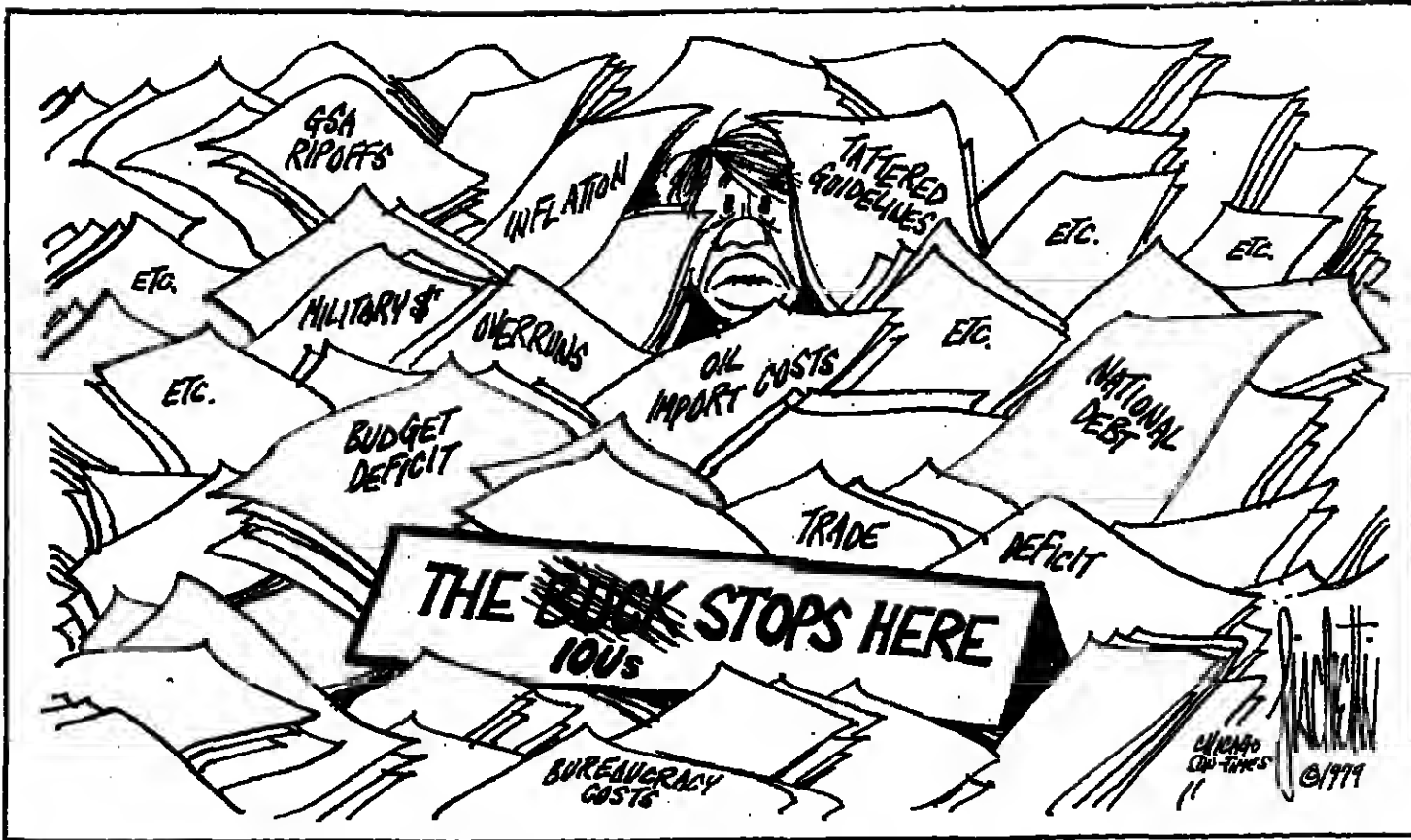
May 22, 1904

NEW YORK — From Manchuria come reports that the Russians made a successful sortie from Port Arthur to bring in a munitions train coming from the north. One thousand Japanese casualties were reported. Before the news was released the New York World commented in an editorial: "The Russian operation of 'firing the Japanese into Manchuria' is proceeding with brilliant success. General Kourapatkin has matched the exploit described by the victorious editor: 'We inserted our thumb in our adversary's mouth and pulled him down on top of us upon the floor.'"

Fifty Years Ago

May 22, 1929

LONDON — Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will soon have to decide whether or not to commit his party to the nationalization of industry envisaged in Labor's official platform, but which has not in this campaign been presented by Labor as an action contemplated in the near future. The issue arose when a car manufacturer stated that his firm might close if protective duties were repealed, and a Labor candidate in that district replied that if there is any such closing the Labor Party would nationalize the works, and suggested the manager would be out of a job instead of his workmen.



Poland: The Virgin and the Commissars

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Wladyslaw Bartoszewski, 60, professor at the Catholic University of Lublin, was — during the Nazi occupation of Poland — the vice president of the Jewish section of the clandestine delegation of the Polish government in exile in London.

He was also one of the leaders of the underground network through which Poles risked their own lives to bring aid to Jews destined to perish in the Holocaust. Zegota acted against the Nazis as well as against their Polish collaborators and accomplices. It was for this role in this organization that Mr. Bartoszewski received the Medal of the Just awarded by Israel.

It was thus perfectly logical that he should be invited to speak in the United States. The Polish-American organization, Kosciuszko, issued an invitation to Mr. Bartoszewski — after consultations with the Jewish organization, Bnei Brith — to undertake a lecture tour of the United States on the subject of Polish-Jewish relations and to clear up some of the misunderstandings over the reputation of the Polish people following the airing of the television series "Holocaust."

But Mr. Bartoszewski will not have the opportunity to defend the reputation of Poland in the United States because some men in the ruling circles did not like the idea. The minister of religion had promised the Polish-American organization that Mr. Bartoszewski would receive a passport, but the minister of the interior of the same government refused to give him one.

Catholic Principles

Mr. Bartoszewski is, thus, paying the price of his constant fidelity to his Catholic principles.

This absurd situation is not unique in Poland. It is, in fact, characteristic of the current confusion and internecine strife of the Polish Communist state that is preparing the visit of the first Polish pope to his native land.

In the light of all this turmoil, the two audiences recently granted by Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński were two important political events.

The cardinal, who is primate of Poland, received the president of the Pax movement. This is a pro-Communist Catholic organization which has been severely chastized by the Vatican for its diversionary activities within the church. A meeting between the primate and the head of Pax would have been unthinkable while the organization's founder, Boleslaw Piaskecki was alive. A former leader of the Polish fascist movement, Piaskecki was imprisoned by the Russians under Stalin and managed to bargain his life in exchange for setting up his Communist puppet organization for Catholics.

The audience granted by the cardinal to the new president of Pax, Ryszard Reiff, was above all, motivated by the pope's visit. Any reconciliation between the church and Pax is out of the question for the time being. The cardinal's invitation to Mr. Reiff was, in fact, a gesture to the Polish government. The government very much wants "its" Catholics to have a role in organizing the pope's visit and that price as a form of insurance.

Yet, Cardinal Wyszyński also granted an audience in a delegation from the Social Self-Defense Committee, which represents the Polish Democratic opposition. There always have been contacts between the Catholic hierarchy and dissident spokesmen (the pope, when he was archbishop of Cracow, had friendly relations with dissidents), yet, this is the first time that the primate of the Poles has granted such an audience, and this meeting also was motivated by the pope's visit.

Peak of Tension

Furthermore, the meeting took place at a time when the tension between the government and the opposition has reached a peak and when the slightest of incidents may lead to unexpected reactions.

"The escalation is getting out of hand," an opposition spokesman said recently in a telephone conversation from Warsaw. He was referring to two events that indicate the precariousness of the current situation in Poland.

First was the regime's attempt to link the vandalism against the statue of Lenin in Nowa Huta (a factory town near Cracow) to the democratic opposition. The second event was the raid by "Japanese" commandos (Judo and karate experts from Warsaw's school of physical education) on the apartment of

Jacek Kuron, a leader of the self-defense committee, where an opposition meeting had been scheduled to take place.

Several persons were injured during that raid, including Mr. Kuron's father and his son, Henry Wujec, one of the victims of the commandos, was among the opposition leaders received by Cardinal Wyszyński. And this adds substance to both the audience and the raid.

If the cardinal reaffirmed his support to those who seek real civil rights and further extended his protection to the opposition, his first concern, according to sources close to the hierarchy is to do everything to prevent the conflict between the regime and the opposition from degenerating to a point of threatening the papal visit. He wants to avoid a situation where current political interests would endanger the interest of the church.

Apparently, the cardinal has been somewhat successful. Sources close to the regime have been trying to explain the commando raid and the attempt to link the desecration of the Lenin monument in Nowa Huta to the opposition as acts of undisciplined persons who have absolutely nothing to do with the government.

Dissidents Freed

They also point to the fact that there are no more dissidents in prison and that if there is still some harassment against liberals, the regime has tolerated the publication and distribution of more than 30 Samizdats and that it has employed no really harsh methods against the opposition.

And, on the other side, two leaders of the self-defense committee, Mr. Kuron and Adam Michnik have "decided to suspend temporarily their Free University classes

in order to assure the safety of those who attend them."

The committee has also published an appeal to the nation, warning all Poles to be on guard against any possible act of provocation. "No change of person," the committee appeal said, recalling the bloody revolts of 1956 and 1970, "will bring about a solution to Polish problems; there must be a dialogue between the people and the regime."

"There is no longer any hope of seeing a good star come to power," one of the authors of the appeal confided from Warsaw, "for there are no good stars."

But what illustrates best the real-politik being followed by all factions of the Polish political life is the curious press conference held jointly by Father Orszalik, the spokesman of the church hierarchy, and Mirosław Wojciechowski, head of the government news agency, Interpress.

Large Crowd

Joint state-church committees have been set up to try finding solutions to an almost impossible logistical problem. An example of things to come was the mass held in Cracow recently, attended by such a large crowd that Archbishop Franciszek Macharski — who succeeded Cardinal Karol Wojtyla in that post — asked the faithful to remain standing during the entire service because there was not enough room in the cathedral for them to kneel.

And this was not even a dress rehearsal. Cracow, with a population of 600,000 inhabitants will probably have to house 1.5 to 2 million pilgrims on June 10.

The country will be cut into four parts during the pope's visit since it is not possible to allow all the Poles to pay a personal homage to

"their" pope at the same time. Thus, when the pope gets to Warsaw, only delegations from the northeast of the country will be allowed in the city, while Cracow will assemble those from the southern part of the country, and so on.

Only Czestochowa, the Sanctuary of the Holy Virgin, will be declared an open city for all Poles and foreigners. "God help us," an atheist dissident said recently, explaining that he intended to go on this pilgrimage, with about 3 million others.

This situation and these maneuvers show more clearly than ever before that the church in Poland plays a powerful political role and that it must play it delicately. The church has been successful in bringing a certain sense of morality to Polish politics and to force the regime to tolerate some form of "ideological pluralism."

This "de facto pluralism" is a significant phenomenon that has no precedent in the Communist bloc. And it may not last. The democratic opposition is on guard against any type of provocation. And no one would be surprised if some of the regime's hardliners tried to sabotage the pope's visit — and his inevitable triumph — in a country which in a few weeks will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Communist regime in Poland.

Nevertheless, the "de facto pluralism" is a factor which will have to be taken into account from now on in any analysis of a balance of power between the East and the West.

A Polish writer has said: "The situation in Poland is one of a stalemate in chess... no one can move, no one can win. However, unlike the situation on the chessboard, the game is not over in Poland."

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The Savor of SALT

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — The instinctive American skepticism toward absolute claims should serve the country well as it debates the second strategic arms limitation agreement in the months ahead. For what is at issue is not perfection but the balance of advantage: whether ratification of the treaty would on balance make us more or less secure.

The point is well-illustrated by the question of verification, which will play a crucial part in the debate. American experts know in extraordinary detail the mechanics and the performance of the Soviet Union's present strategic weapons. They say that they are confident that we will be able to monitor changes in or additions to that armory.

But there is no such thing as absolute knowledge of what the Russians are up to, in this or any area. There will always be a band of uncertainty. The question, rather, is whether the uncertainty would be greater with the treaty or without it.

When the verification issue is viewed in those terms, I think the case for SALT-2 is strong. In three fundamental ways the treaty enhances our ability to monitor Soviet activity. If the treaty were to fail, the band of uncertainty would be greatly broadened.

First, the treaty binds the two parties not to interfere with "national technical means" of checking compliance with its terms. That includes not only satellites but rawlers, planes and stationary electronic equipment.

Second, the parties agree not to conceal anything in a way that would prevent effective monitoring of compliance with the treaty. The importance of this provision is that it allows either side to raise questions about the other's compliance with the treaty. And without agreement on the point they could still jam our apparatus or even shoot down satellites.

Third, the parties agree not to conceal anything in a way that would prevent effective monitoring of compliance with the treaty. The importance of this provision is that it allows either side to raise questions about the other's compliance with the treaty. And without agreement on the point they could still jam our apparatus or even shoot down satellites.

There is a philosophical as well as a technical point in these aspects of the treaty. They legitimize the idea that strategic weapons development are not exclusive national secrets — that there is a larger interest in letting the other superpower know. Because the United States is an open society, in which new weapons systems always involve public debate, it is an enormous advantage for us to have the Russians accept this principle.

Third, the treaty would continue and broaden the arrangement made under SALT-1 for immediate discussion of any questions about compliance. The earlier treaty created a Standing Consultative Commission for this purpose, and it has actually worked as an effective device to explore suspicions of violation.

For example, American experts became concerned a few years ago about the possibility that a Soviet anti-aircraft missile was being converted to an anti-ballistic missile system. What made them suspicious was the use of a certain type of radar with the missile. When the U.S. raised the issue, the radar was withdrawn from that use, giving assurance that the missiles were not in fact being converted.

In another episode, the Russians

came to the Standing Consultative Commission and said they were running behind schedule on some dismantling of old devices under SALT-1. They sought an extension and got it in return for delay in installing new devices. Because the U.S. was informed, fear and tension were avoided.

In short, the two SALT agreements institutionalize consultation on these matters. Without a treaty in operation, the forum for raising such concerns would simply not exist — and there would be a significant, a destabilizing, loss of confidence.

Of course the Senate must be satisfied that American officials will vigorously raise any suspicious within the "SALT" confidence framework. But it is extremely important to appreciate the benefits to this country of having a recognized forum for serious, technical discussion with the Soviet Union on nuclear weapons: the benefits in knowledge and assurance and stability.

Certainly belief in the comparative advantages of SALT-2, on verification and other issues, must explain why administration officials are going into this battle with more sense of confidence than in many others. Secretary of State Vance put it the other day:

"The issue is really a simple one: Does the treaty enhance our security and our allies? Are we better off with it or without it? I think the facts will show that we are infinitely better off with it. I have faith that we can convince the Senate and the American people."

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Democratic Contention Shaping Up

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Jimmy Carter's brief encounter with Jerry Brown at the White House last week affords a panoramic view of the contention shaping up for the Democratic nomination in 1980. Mr. Carter now has an amateurish opposition which can easily block by even the limited power of the presidency currently available to him.

But he is strikingly short of enthusiastic support for his personal program. So his fortunes depend on Ted Kennedy, a truly formidable opponent who could probably be the nomination without even trying a serious party split.

Gov. Brown made manifest inexperience in numerous ways, chose to make a stand against president on gasoline shortage which are far more a California headache than a national worry, thus underlined the paradoxical character of his own background.

Even where it does exist, further more, the gasoline pinch cannot easily be blamed on any single official. By trying to finger Carter Brown underscored — at least in many in the press and television who are important in the early stages of the campaign — a reputation he is acquiring as an unprincipled opportunist ready to take a stand on any issue, that point driven home when the Republican lieutenant governor of California, Mike Curb, took advantage of Brown's absence to do something about the shortages which Brown himself could have done — ease, executive order, some environmental restrictions on gasoline production in the state.

Piece of Power

It was easy, in these circumstances, to blunt the Brown assault. The president showed his own concern by making a little more gasoline available to California. The by using the one piece of presidential power undoubtedly left to him he defused even the tiny bit of credit that might accrue to Brown in calling the whole California congressional delegation to the White House for the occasion.

But it has been notable — especially to one who has just returned from several weeks abroad, and have — how few persons with political clout are prepared to stand up and do battle for the president's policies. Nobody, in Washington anyhow, is saying that the administration has a good energy program, or that it is dealing effectively with inflation.

Hardly anybody seems to notice that the Carter approach to national health insurance is not so far from that of Sen. Kennedy who sealed down his program. Nor is it in the same ballpark as a program advanced by two other formidable Democratic senators, Russ Long of Louisiana and Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut.

As to foreign policy, the Congress loses no chance to show that Carter is not the boss. Having forced the administration to take a tougher on Panama and Taiwan, the Senate is now in the process of turning the administration around completely in its approach to black Africa. In a vote on Rhodesia last week, the president could not muster 20 votes.

Draft Possibility

Sen. Kennedy, accordingly, could challenge Carter without running any of the risks usually in posed upon a candidate trying to defeat a sitting president. I doubt that even most Southern senators, however, would turn against Kennedy if he took the nomination away from Carter. There is a distinct possibility that a genuine draft movement might sweep Kennedy into the nomination.

My guess is that Kennedy is not decided what he will do in 1980. I think his preference is to wait until 1984, while positioning himself so that he can cut down any other challenger who seeks the Democratic nomination in 1980. It happens, merely by looking ready to go, Kennedy fences out other candidates. He has thus entered into a kind of tacit alliance which helps Carter.

My hope is that the tacit alliance holds. A collapsing presidency does not serve the national interest. Leading such important matters as inflation, energy, the Near East and arms control. Although the consequences of past mistakes on economic policy and Iran are not yet in, nothing better has happened so far in the Carter administration. In the absence of something terrible, what the country most needs is the re-election of Carter without any great storm or stress — that is to say, a normal presidency for the first time since 1960.

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C. Paris No 75 B 2112

179/181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92211 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France

Tel. 743-12-45. Telex: 612718 Herald. Paris Cedex 16, France

La Direction de la publication: Walter N. Thayer

Daily except Sunday

In U.S.A. — Subscription price \$225 yearly

Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y., 11101

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Communications-Presse No 34 217

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Santa Marta Gold, spurred by owner Douglas York, leaps to a second place showing in Frog Jumping Jubilee.

Willie's 20-Foot Jump Fails To Break World Record for Frogs

ANGELS CAMP, Calif., May 21 (AP) — The winner of the 51st Calaveras County Jumping Frog Jubilee won his San Jose master a \$300 prize but fell a frog's leg short of breaking the world record and winning \$1,200.

The frog, Willie, cleared 20 feet 1/2 inches yesterday for 14-year-old Frank Fasano. That was just short of the world record of 20 feet 3 inches set in 1976. But Frank seemed happy enough. He advised future contenders, "You've got to scare them" to make them jump.

Each frog is given three successive leaps from a circle on a stage at the old mining camp where Mark Twain wrote his short story, "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County."

Second place went to Douglas York, 27, a woodworker from Los Jatos, whose Santa Marta Gold cleared 18 feet 8 inches. Third went to Bob Fasano, Frank's brother, whose frog Chip made 18 feet 1/4 inches.

Robbers Find Fraud Grows as Major Arizona Business

By Robert Lindsey

PHOENIX, May 21 (NYT) — Enforcement officials believe white-collar swindlers based in Arizona are bilking Americans out of \$100 million a year.

An investigation prompted by the murder of Don Bolles, a reporter, federal, state and local investigators say they have uncovered a vast array of sophisticated fraud, much of it tied to organized crime based in eastern cities. Evidence collected here suggests that the extent of similar activity elsewhere in the country is probably much greater than previously believed.

Then a guy steals \$1 million from a bank, it makes the front of all the papers," said Lono Jackson, a Phoenix detective. "He got people stealing hundreds of millions who never get any city and a lot of them have got caught."

Hundreds of people, investigators, have invested \$50,000 or in worthless gold mines after brought to rural Arizona and shown ostensibly rich of gold. For the well-acted de, the flecks of gold were ed into the walls of a depleted by shotgun, one of the oldest of the swindler's trade.

Investigators assert that tens of thousands of people in the United States have spent hundreds of millions of dollars on diamonds sold the telephone from 26 boiler-plate sales operations in Phoenix suburban Scottsdale. While the odds are not worthless, the payoff, they are worth only a small of the value claimed by the hone hucksters.

2 Reasons

Investigators cite two reasons for prospering of the swindlers: Many middle- and high-income Americans are trying to find an effective hedge against inflation, and more and more means, lifted by inflation into higher income tax brackets, are being used to shelter. The investors they finally make, the authorities say, are often frauds.

While the murder of Mr. Bolles was among the first in the to investigate land fraud and commercial crime, the U.S. Justice Department established a task force to investigate white-collar crime in Arizona. FBI, postal inspectors and other officials were on the force.

Probes Expanded

Meanwhile, the Phoenix Police Department and the state of Arizona expanded their investigations, under the pressures of those investigations, land fraud, the sale of worthless rural land and mortgages on the land, is generally acknowledged to have subsided. But that, Gov. Bruce Babbitt of Arizona estimated, Americans had

Held Since May 11 Venezuela Envoy Escapes Militants in El Salvador

By Karen DeYoung

SAN SALVADOR, May 21 (WP) — Armed only with a pistol smuggled to him by his wife, the Venezuelan ambassador and four hostages escaped yesterday from their militant peasant-student captors by threatening them with a non-existent submachine gun.

Ambassador Santiago Ochoa and the four, held since May 11 in the Venezuelan Embassy, escaped through a back window. Two other Venezuelan diplomats and a Salvadoran employee remained.

The ambassador said that the hostages kept the pistol hidden and shut themselves in a back room of the one-story building. Then, while another hostage shouted to distract the militants, the ambassador, another diplomat and three Salvadoran secretaries went out the window. The three others stayed behind, apparently to keep a Venezuelan presence in the building.

No Injuries

Mr. Ochoa said that it was risky to confront the armed militants, but "we had to take a chance." No one was injured in the escape. After the five hostages escaped, dozens of police surrounded the embassy.

Negotiations for the release of hostages held by the same militant group at the French Embassy since May 4 had reached a tense stalemate. A May 4 takeover of the Costa Rican Embassy ended when the hostages escaped.

The Venezuelan ambassador said that he had tried to reach a peaceful settlement with his captors, members of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc, during the siege. The Venezuelan government is somewhat sympathetic to opponents of El Salvador's rightist military government.

From the beginning, the building was sealed and the young militants were unable to communicate with their leaders. Tensions rose and at one point the group asked to search the embassy and demanded a key to the confidential files.

"They took the embassy apart," Mr. Ochoa said. "I decided they had humiliated us enough. Our country comes first."

It was then that Mr. Ochoa decided to ask his wife, who had been bringing food to the hostages, to bring him a pistol.

Appeal to France

Mr. Guardado also said that the group wants France, which is a member of the UN Security Council, to denounce the Salvadoran government to that body, and to ask for an investigation by the UN Human Rights Commission.

He strongly denied government charges that the group is allied to guerrilla terrorist organizations, but said that its goals include the establishment of a "popular revolutionary government of peasants and workers."

That implies, Mr. Guardado said, "the destruction of the existing system and the bourgeois class."

Georges Garin, Top French Chef, Dies in Toulon

PARIS, May 21 (IHT) — Georges Garin, 66, noted chef and former proprietor of the popular Parisian restaurant Chez Garin, died in Toulon last week.

His restaurant, considered among the best in Paris, was the favorite of many well-known persons, including former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Chez Garin had a two-star rating with the Guide Michelin, one of the leading arbiters of French gastronomy.

Mr. Garin learned his trade as a cook by training in various restaurants throughout France in the 1920s. After World War II, during which he served in the French Navy, he became responsible for preparing the gastronomic dinners of the Chevalerie du Tastevin at Nuit Saint Georges.

As one of France's leading chefs, he trained a number of apprentices who are now rated among the best in the country. They include Michel Redier, Gerard Besson and Michel Nicolleau. Mr. Garin retired in 1974.

China Said to Develop New Strain of Wheat

PEKING, May 21 (Reuters) — China has developed a new strain of wheat by crossing the pea with spring wheat, the Chinese news agency reported today.

It said that the strain, No. 1 pea-wheat, had been sown over large areas of Qinghai province in Western China at altitudes averaging 10,000 feet. It said that the strain has shown resistance to freezing temperatures and that its growing time is 100 days, about 30 days less than spring wheat's.

Tito Returns Home From Visit to Russia

BELGRADE, May 21 (UPI) — President Tito returned home from Moscow today after a five-day visit to the Soviet Union.

The Yugoslav leader, who will be 87 Friday, conferred for two days with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in an effort to ease tension in relations between their nations.

Maimed Puerto Rican Bomber Escapes From N.Y. Prison Ward

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP) — Suspected Puerto Rican terrorist William Guillermo Morales, who lost most of both hands when his New York bomb factory exploded, today escaped from the Bellevue Hospital prison ward by climbing down a rope of elastic bandages, police said.

Morales, 28, who has been convicted in both state and federal courts of various weapons and explosives charges, put a dummy in his bed, used a smuggled bolt cutter to chop through wire mesh over his window and dropped about three stories to the ground.

Police Inspector John McCabe said Morales "did have some grabbing power in his hands" despite his maimed condition. He said the rope broke Morales' descent and he fell at least 20 feet. "It looks like he may have been injured," he said.

"It's some drop, but when you're facing 99 years, you haven't got that much to lose," an investigator said.

Gerald Brown, chief of operations for the Correction Department, said the bolt cutters were found on Morales' bed "and somebody had to smuggle them into him."

Morales, who had one thumb and a total of four fingers left on his hands, was "pretty dexterous," Mr. Brown said. He was serving his term in the hospital prison ward so he could be fitted for artificial hands, but did not have them when he escaped.

Number of Bald Eagles in U.S. Rises to 10,000, Survey Shows

WASHINGTON, May 21 (UPI) — Survey teams have located nearly 10,000 bald eagles in the lower 48 states, nearly twice the number counted earlier, the National Wildlife Federation reported yesterday.

But experts say they are not certain these figures prove that the U.S. national symbol, considered an endangered species in all but three continental U.S. states, is making a comeback.

Federation official William Clark said the new total might simply reflect the vast survey effort — 2,600 observers sent into remote areas — plus a large number of Alaskan and Canadian birds that came south for the winter.

The survey, conducted for two weeks in January, found 9,836 eagles compared to the 5,315 counted earlier last winter by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The new census reported 6,196 adults and 3,413 immature birds, with 227 of an undetermined age. Mr. Clark said the large number of young birds is a good sign. He estimated the bald eagle population for all of North America at about 100,000.

The bald eagle, once found in every state except Hawaii, faced extinction in the early 1970s. Environmentalists blamed this primarily on the fatal effects of DDT and other pesticides on young birds, but hunting and land development also helped trim the population and destroy the bird's habitat.

The Alaska eagle population has never been in jeopardy, with an estimated 7,500 nesting pairs.

Kissinger Bids U.S. Shelter Shah

CHICAGO, May 21 (UPI) — Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last night said that the United States owes the shah of Iran "a debt of honor" and should grant him political asylum.

Mr. Kissinger, addressing a campaign fund-raising dinner for Rep. Henry Hyde, R-Ill., said that he had "broken months of silence" to speak out on behalf of the shah, who is living in exile with his family in the Bahamas.

He said that the revolution in Iran has had a "devastating" effect on U.S. foreign policy and "has given tremendous momentum to radical elements in the Middle East."

Mr. Kissinger added he thought it "extremely disturbing that the shah — a 30-year friend of the United States — has not found it possible to obtain permission to enter the United States."

Somoza Force Said to Kill A Director of Red Cross

MANAGUA, May 21 (UPI) — National guardsmen shot and killed a Red Cross director yesterday as he evacuated children from a hospital in the town of Jinotega where government troops were battling Sandinista guerrillas, radio reports said.

Military sources said that there were numerous casualties in the city, 99 miles north of Managua, and that plane loads of troops had landed. Telephone lines to the town were cut.

The reports of the new fighting coincided with an announcement by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo that Mexico was breaking diplomatic relations with Nicaragua because of the government's "horrendous genocide" against the Nicaraguan people.

The Red Cross radio, monitored in Managua, said that Red Cross director Enrique Pereira Meneses was shot by guardsmen at the city's hospital after they became angered at the way he answered their questions. The radio said that Mr. Pereira was evacuating children at the time. It also said that the Red Cross had to move 700 persons, many of them children, who had taken refuge from gunfire in a warehouse.

Sergio Torres, assistant director of the Jinotega Red Cross, urged the Red Cross in Managua to ask military authorities to respect emergency operations because, he said, the organization "had no guarantees."

The Red Cross said that it would hold an emergency meeting with national director Ismael Reyes to prepare a rescue mission to Jinotega as soon as authorities grant permission.

Military sources reported that army planes had landed in Jinotega and that helicopters with government reinforcements had been sent from a hacienda belonging to President Anastasio Somoza that is an operation center for the Nicaraguan national guard.

Mr. Lopez Portillo made his announcement at a luncheon for Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo. The decision apparently was reached by Mr. Lopez Portillo after talking with the Costa Rican leader. Costa Rica and Venezuela also have broken relations with Nicaragua.

Authorities also reported that Sandinista guerrillas had killed eight national guardsmen and wounded 20 in a street ambush Friday in Leon, Nicaragua's second largest city.

Pope Reported Ready To Name 13 Cardinals

VATICAN CITY, May 21 (Reuters) — Pope John Paul II is expected to name 13 cardinals before he leaves for Poland on June 2, authoritative sources said today.

The likely new cardinals, who are to be summoned to Rome to receive their red hats at a consistory June 29, are to include five Italians, two Poles, and one each from Vietnam, Angolan, Mexico, Japan, Ireland and France.




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Pop Music

Iggy Pop: 'Godfather of Punk' Is 'Chairman of the Bored'

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS — Iggy Pop has been called the "most demented figure ever to scrawl his name on a record contract," and the "Godfather of Punk."

He throws up on stage, gets beaten up, rubs raw hamburger meat over his body and engages in other antics difficult to describe in a newspaper. Chest bared, legs squeezed into black leather, tongue hanging out like a rude reptile, he'll scream: "Okay, you want blood? I'll bleed for you. You want me to be an ani-

mal? I'll be an animal. You want a clown? I'm a clown. I'll kill myself for you."

Born James Jewel Osterberg to schoolteacher parents in Ann Arbor, Mich., he started music playing snare drum and switched to trumpet to avoid the high school marching band. But counting 103-bar rests in the orchestra was even worse. He hung around black blues bars and explored a cornucopia of chemicals.

True Calling

By the age of 20 he understood his true calling: heavy-metal rock 'n' roll, suited to such a disreputable sense of theatricality. He became a professional violent: "The violence is there anyway. At least I bring it out in a controlled situation. It's like cobalt machines.

These things are dangerous. You want a professional dealing with them. I'm professional. Sure am. Tops in the business."

The Iguanas, The Prime Movers, The Stooges: one warped group led to another. An underground journalist described The Stooges' album "Fun House" as a "twilight-zone masterpiece."

The Stooges split up because of drug problems. Iggy moved to Detroit suburbs before going to England, where David Bowie tried to channel his energy. He failed. Iggy wandered around Los Angeles for a while. His friends began to die of drug poisoning. He registered for a methadone program. Three years ago he moved to Berlin where, with Bowie's help, his career picked up momentum.

The other day, after 19 performances in 20 days on the road, Iggy relaxed on the balcony of a clean, outrageously anonymous Paris hotel: "I've decided to leave Berlin. I've had enough. I moved there because it's a 24-hour town... I have, shall we say, certain tastes. No, print that. But my neighborhood is going downhill. There used to be an absence of both youth and greed. They've both arrived now. They always seem to arrive together. First comes the youth and soon the faggots open up queer bars, making money off youth's impressionability. Right after that come vegetarian restaurants. Hitler used to be a vegetarian. I prefer my meat on a plate."

His face is handsome, intense, mobile. He can resemble an athlete, an executive, a lecturer, an actor, a

spoiled boy. He does not want to let you know which is the real James Osterberg (probably all of them). And you don't know how much of what he says is serious (maybe none of it).

Despite his nihilistic image, he insists: "I'm an optimist. Rock 'n' roll breeds pessimism, but it's made me strong. It breeds a pretty bleak outlook. The drugs, the travel, hotel rooms, the monotonous beat... It's all so tedious. Clothe me, wash my body, feed my body, undress me, say my name, see my picture, set up the amplifiers, take them down, sell my T-shirts."

"I've become strong enough to avoid the conglomerates. In America, six companies own 85 percent of the market. My company is James Osterberg Inc. I made my new record with some funds I got together. No record company was consulted in advance. I own myself. I sold the distribution rights to Arista, but it's my record."

From his Arista album "New Values":

I'm bored
I'm the chairman of the bored
I'm a lengthy monologue
I'm living like a dog
I'm bored

A decibel escalation on the street five flights down stopped conversation. He resumed: "I love to lie back with the windows open and listen to street noises. The cars go brrrr, grrrr, vroom vroom. Years ago I used to listen to those sounds and ask myself how I could accomplish this career I wanted. I thought: I'll emulate those automobiles. Move fast, move straight on a narrow track and make a big noise."

Authors Wanted
Iggy Pop: Munich, May 22; Berlin, May 24; Hannover, May 25; Hamburg, May 26; Parma, Italy, May 28; Milan, May 29; Barcelona, May 31; Portsmouth, England, June 5; Brighton, June 6; London (Hammersmith Odeon), June 8.

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Catherine Deneuve: Feathered "victim" (left) or tarred as fashion square?



Fashion

Pity Poor Women Who Are 'Victims'

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 21 (IHT) — Women who try too hard to keep up with fashion end up as fashion victims.

Marc Bohan said it at a recent press conference. He picked it up from Women's Wear Daily, which coined the phrase and made a two-page spread illustrated with their usually favorite fashion plates, all of them caught in some kind of sartorial trouble.

Bohan designs for Dior, a house whose reputation was made overnight with a fashion revolution, the New Look. As for Women's Wear Daily, they have been known to make or break fashion houses that disagreed with their points of view.

So, what's all this about fashion victims now?

According to Bohan, they are women who get carried away with fashion and let it influence them the wrong way.

"I try never to let a woman go out with the wrong dress," he said in a recent interview, "I even hold courses for my saleswomen, explaining after each collection how they should interpret the clothes according to each customer."

"Women who try too hard end up as fashion victims," he said, "because they don't know themselves. They don't know how to

play up their good points and hide their bad points. They'll get reckless and do anything, just because it's in fashion."

"Right now there are a lot of fashion victims around, especially women over 30 who wear all those veiled pillboxes that age them 20 years. Those hats are divine, but on very young girls. Women who wear the currently very popular, very wide, padded shoulders when they have short, thick necks, should know better too. So should women with short, heavy legs who go for split skirts, just because they're fashionable."

According to Bohan, American women tend to be easier prey than European women "because they are very fashion-conscious and often want the total look. European women tend to be more discriminating."

Although Bohan is far too tactful to spell out his favorite fashion victims, he is quite willing to tell you those who aren't. Many of them come from show business. Sophia Loren, for one. "She's learned from the camera, exactly what she should look like." (At that, even Loren can get into trouble, especially when she adopted the Afro hairdo when it was fashionable. That prompted her son to tell one of his visiting friends: "You know, my mother usually looks very beautiful. She has long, straight hair.")

"Princess Grace," Bohan added, "has also camera experience and she, too, is quite precise about her looks. Cappy Badrut-Hand is another one who cannot get sidetracked. You never caught her in

one of those folklore dresses, matter how fashionable they are at one point."

Some women may look like fashion victims but are not, according to Bohan. Pat Harnsworth (who voluptuous frame is often decked out in fluffy Zand Rhodes creations) "looks great, I can do it because she has the personality for it. She looks like a 18th-century woman and plays overdoing it. But she can hand it." So can Zandra Rhodes herself who can come close to the line with multicolored hair, Fellini make-up and her own fanciful creations. "But again, she can carry it," Bohan said. "Paloma Picasso is another one who can get away with anything."

Playing It

But if you are not a fashion victim, doesn't that mean you are not playing the fashion game, in which case you end up being a fashion square? Catherine Deneuve, who shown up in feathered caps and suits.

"Not at all," said Bohan. "Women are not fashion models. They cannot buy the whole look as comes out on 6-foot-tall, ideal fashion models. All that has nothing to do with real life."

What about all those ashtray revolutions, including the mini-skirt that had all the women in the same mold. "Oh, that was dreadful," Bohan said. "Those days are over. Despite what designers say women must learn to cop with themselves, otherwise, yes, they'll end up as fashion victims."

Dance

Entertaining 'Butterfly'

By Noel Goodwin

MANCHESTER, England, May 21 (IHT) — Those who can accept Puccini's "One Fine Day" with a dancer sur les pointes, instead of a singer, will not be entertained by "Madam Butterfly" as a ballet. It is one of two new works staged by the Manchester-based Northern Ballet Theatre for its 10th anniversary season before being taken on tour.

The company, directed since 1976 by Robert de Warren, who formerly had charge of the National Ballet of Iran, is much improved in classical style and gaining increasing public support as a full-time regional company for the north of England, ingeniously shaping its repertoire to its current strength of about 20 dancers.

"Madam Butterfly" has been condensed from Puccini's opera into two scenes by resident choreographer Jonathan Thorpe. The ballet is structured to the skillful orchestral arrangement of familiar themes by the company's musical director, Christopher Tadmor. Robins, who also conducts an expressive, well-pointed performance by the company's orchestra.

Musical Highlights

Thorpe's choreography centers on the obvious musical highlights: solos for Butterfly and Pinkerton corresponding to their operatic arias, and a pas de deux to the love duet lasting a full 10 minutes. The rest becomes essentially a mime-play in picturesque settings and costumes designed by Michael Holt.

Here the company's China-born Sui Kan Chiang gives poignant expression to the character, as she gives a classical elegance to the passages of dancing, alone and with Ian Knowles as a dejected Pinkerton and consoling partner. The other roles are well-enough taken.

but without much call on dancing skills for Sharpless (Keith Bales) or Goro (Quan Yuet Chung). Sank (Wendy Woodbridge) and Kay Pinkerton (Amanda Maxwell).

More could be done to exploit some of these roles while cutting some story detail, which looks perilous in ballet terms. The present vogue for turning operas into ballets, by no means confined to Britain, requires a more choreographic approach than turning song into dance and mime if it is to be successful.

Work by Czorny

"Rustic Variations," the second new work, is a divertissement in four parts of dances by the US choreographer Charles Czorny who uses the theme and variations from Goldmark's "Rustic Symphony" to provide a clearly marked structure of entrances, solos, duos and ensembles in classical style with some peasant-style touches.

The dances are given with cheerful fluency by Alexandra Workman Knowles and three supporting couples, and makes an acceptable opening number to a program of lighter substance.

This triple-bill is completed by production of the Folke class "Les Sylphides." It has been coached with loving affection by Dame Alicia Markova, concentrating more on poetry than pace as threatening at times to become slow for the music. Marian S. Clair and Michael Beare did not look wholly at home as guest principals at the Manchester performance I saw, but the overall effect is smoothly idyllic.

The Northern Ballet Theatre will tour England and Wales from May 29 through Aug. 4, starting at Telford, Somerset.

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| 27% | 24 | INACo | 2.25 | 9.1 | 27 | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 27% | 24 | INACo | 2.25 | 9.1 | 27 | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | |
| 22% | 15% | INACo | 1.93 | 8.2 | 4 | 19% | 19% | 19% | 19% | 22% | 15% | INACo | 1.93 | 8.2 | 4 | 19% | 19% | 19% | 19% | |
| 17% | 17% | INACo | 1.93 | 8.2 | 4 | 19% | 19% | 19% | 19% | 17% | 17% | INACo | 1.93 | 8.2 | 4 | 19% | 19% | 19% | 19% | |
| 27% | 24 | INACo | 2.25 | 9.1 | 27 | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 27% | 24 | INACo | 2.25 | 9.1 | 27 | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | |
| 22% | 15% | INACo | 1.93 | 8.2 | 4 | 19% | 19% | 19% | 19% | 22% | 15% | INACo | 1.93 | 8.2 | 4 | 19% | 19% | 19% | 19% | |
| 17% | 17% | INACo | 1.93 | 8.2 | 4 | 19% | 19% | 19% | 19% | 17% | 17% | INACo | 1.93 | 8.2 | 4 | 19% | 19% | 19% | 19% | |
| 27% | 24 | INACo | 2.25 | 9.1 | 27 | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 27% | 24 | INACo | 2.25 | 9.1 | 27 | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | |
| 22% | 15% | INACo | 1.93 | 8.2 | 4 | 19% | 19% | 19% | 19% | 22% | 15% | INACo | 1.93 | 8.2 | 4 | 19% | 19% | 19% | 19% | |
| 17% | 17% | INACo | 1.93 | 8.2 | 4 | 19% | 19% | 19% | 19% | 17% | 17% | INACo | 1.93 | 8.2 | 4 | 19% | 19% | 19% | 19% | |
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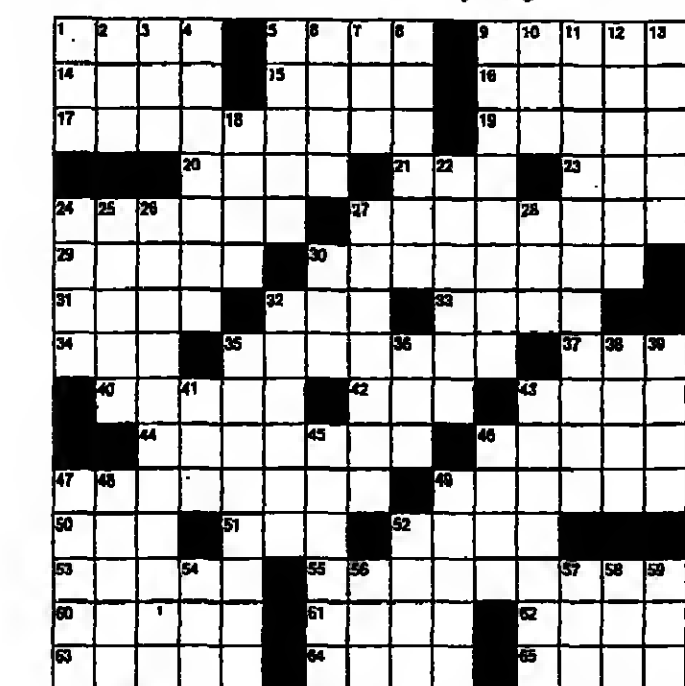
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1



CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 She, in Lyon
 - 5 Prefix for bat or phobia
 - 9 "Last of the red-hot..."
 - 14 Spare
 - 15 Clump
 - 16 Kind of stew or coffee
 - 17 Ms. Luck
 - 19 Impertinent
 - 20 Guitar, old style
 - 21 Traitor
 - 22 Neighbor of 'Md'
 - 23 Injury
 - 27 Attribute of Carry Nation
 - 29 "and well"
 - 30 Solar rays
 - 31 Come in second
 - 32 Bulling lance
 - 33 Comfort
 - 34 Relative of Ltd.
 - 35 Ms. Mold
 - 37 "Cakes and..."
 - 40 Urchin
 - 42 Initials for a Navy vessel
 - 43 Growl
 - 44 Sews up the sides again
 - 46 Time
 - 47 Storage for fodder
 - 48 Coiffure
 - 50 Mouth: Comb. form
 - 51 Coal scuttle
 - 52 Swiss river
 - 53 Don Shula's team
 - 55 Ms. Donation
 - 56 Score one over par
 - 61 Length times width, sometimes
 - 62 Lamb's pseudonym
 - 63 "a kind (unique)"
 - 64 Close
 - 65 Obligation
 - DOWN**
 - 1 Shade tree
 - 2 Wreath
 - 3 "Vegas"
 - 4 San Marino or Vatican City
 - 5 Lesson
 - 6 Word with nose or ice cream
 - 7 Mythical bird
 - 8 Titania's spouse
 - 9 Ms. Entertainment
 - 10 Macaw
 - 11 Ms. Behavior
 - 12 Resources
 - 13 In a wary way
 - 18 Enormous
 - 22 Convent head
 - 24 Drooping watch painter
 - 25 "It's... way to Tipperary"
 - 26 Ms. Brougham
 - 27 Yield
 - 28 Endings with Bacchanal and Mammal
 - 30 Sib of a sort
 - 32 Mrs. Tanqueray's creator
 - 35 Ms. Boss
 - 36 Ninny
 - 38 More than one-fourth of Earth's surface
 - 39 Therefore
 - 41 Bishop, rook, etc.
 - 43 Mourned
 - 45 Member of a medical corps
 - 46 (side by side)
 - 47 Dance band
 - 48 Constellation with belt and sword
 - 49 Mother of Ishmael
 - 52 Well offshore
 - 54 "Winter's" hero
 - 56 Anger
 - 57 "de France"
 - 58 Penpoint
 - 59 Roscoe

WEATHER

| ALGAEVY | C | F | FAIR | MADRID | C | F | FAIR |
|---------------|----|----|----------|------------|----|----|--------|
| AMSTERDAM | 16 | 61 | Cloudy | MILAN | 20 | 68 | Fair |
| ANKARA | 14 | 57 | Storm | MILWAUKEE | 21 | 70 | Fair |
| ATHENS | 22 | 72 | Storm | MONTREAL | 21 | 70 | Cloudy |
| BEIRUT | 22 | 72 | Fair | MOSCOW | 18 | 64 | Fair |
| BELGRADE | 22 | 72 | Fair | MUNICH | 19 | 66 | Cloudy |
| BELLEVILLE | 22 | 72 | Fair | NEW YORK | 19 | 66 | Cloudy |
| BIRMINGHAM | 22 | 72 | Fair | OSLO | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| BURBANK | 22 | 72 | Fair | PARIS | 14 | 57 | Cloudy |
| CADIZ | 19 | 66 | Fair | PRAGUE | 16 | 61 | Cloudy |
| CADIZ | 19 | 66 | Fair | ROME | 17 | 63 | Cloudy |
| COPENHAGEN | 11 | 52 | Cloudy | SOFIA | 20 | 70 | Cloudy |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 20 | 68 | Fair | STOCKHOLM | 14 | 57 | Cloudy |
| DUBLIN | 12 | 54 | Cloudy | TOKYO | 24 | 75 | Cloudy |
| EDINBURGH | 17 | 63 | Overcast | TUNIS | 21 | 70 | Fair |
| FLORENCE | 21 | 70 | Cloudy | VILNIUS | 22 | 72 | Cloudy |
| FRANKFURT | 17 | 63 | Overcast | WARSAW | 22 | 72 | Cloudy |
| GENEVA | 19 | 66 | Fair | WASHINGTON | 22 | 72 | Cloudy |
| HILVERSUM | 14 | 57 | Cloudy | ZURICH | 17 | 63 | Fair |
| ISTANBUL | 19 | 66 | Fair | | | | |
| LAS PALMAS | 28 | 82 | Cloudy | | | | |
| LONDON | 18 | 64 | Cloudy | | | | |
| LOS ANGELES | 15 | 59 | Cloudy | | | | |
| | 19 | 66 | Fair | | | | |

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 7:00 GMT; Los Angeles at 2:00 GMT; all others at 1:00 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

May 21, 1979

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds which are quoted on a basis of \$1.00 per share. | |
| of symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the day: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (y)—yearly. | |
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| (d) Bond Fund | \$F 72.85 |
| (d) Bond Fund | \$F 72.85 |
| BANQUE VON ERNST & SOHN | |
| (d) CEF Fund | \$F 14.54 |
| (d) CEF Fund | \$F 14.54 |
| (d) CEF Fund | \$F 14.54 |
| BRITANNIA TRUST AMT. INC. LTD. | |
| (d) Universal Bond Fund | \$1.80 |
| (d) High Interest Bond | \$1.80 |
| CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL | |
| (d) Capital Int'l Fund | \$1.12 |
| (d) Capital Int'l Fund | \$1.12 |
| (d) Capital Int'l Fund | \$1.12 |
| CREDIT SUISSE | |
| (d) Actions Suisse | \$F 211.25 |
| (d) Actions Suisse | \$F 211.25 |
| (d) Actions Suisse | \$F 211.25 |
| DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT | |
| (d) Concentration | \$M 19.20 |
| (d) Concentration | \$M 19.20 |
| (d) Concentration | \$M 19.20 |
| FIDELITY FUND INC. | |
| (d) Fidelity Amer. Asset | \$24.30 |
| (d) Fidelity Amer. Asset | \$24.30 |
| (d) Fidelity Amer. Asset | \$24.30 |
| G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD. | |
| (d) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. | \$44.70 |
| (d) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. | \$44.70 |
| (d) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. | \$44.70 |
| JARDINE FLEMING | |
| (d) Jardine Asian Fund | \$7.75 |
| (d) Jardine Asian Fund | \$7.75 |
| (d) Jardine Asian Fund | \$7.75 |
| LOYD BANK INT. FUND OF GENEVA | |
| (d) Loyds Int'l Growth | \$F 24.50 |
| (d) Loyds Int'l Growth | \$F 24.50 |
| (d) Loyds Int'l Growth | \$F 24.50 |
| ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT. (BERNE) | |
| (d) Reserve Asset Fd. Ltd. | \$F 34.34 |
| (d) Reserve Asset Fd. Ltd. | \$F 34.34 |
| (d) Reserve Asset Fd. Ltd. | \$F 34.34 |
| SOFID GROUPE GENEVA | |
| (d) Porteur S. Est | \$F 120.00 |
| (d) Porteur S. Est | \$F 120.00 |
| (d) Porteur S. Est | \$F 120.00 |
| SWISS BANK CORP. | |
| (d) American Value | \$F 23.25 |
| (d) American Value | \$F 23.25 |
| (d) American Value | \$F 23.25 |
| UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND | |
| (d) Swiss U.S. Fd. | \$F 31.25 |
| (d) Swiss U.S. Fd. | \$F 31.25 |
| (d) Swiss U.S. Fd. | \$F 31.25 |
| UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT | |
| (d) Allianz Fund | \$M 25.35 |
| (d) Allianz Fund | \$M 25.35 |
| (d) Allianz Fund | \$M 25.35 |
| UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT | |
| (d) Allianz Fund | \$M 25.35 |
| (d) Allianz Fund | \$M 25.35 |
| (d) Allianz Fund | \$M 25.35 |

PEANUTS



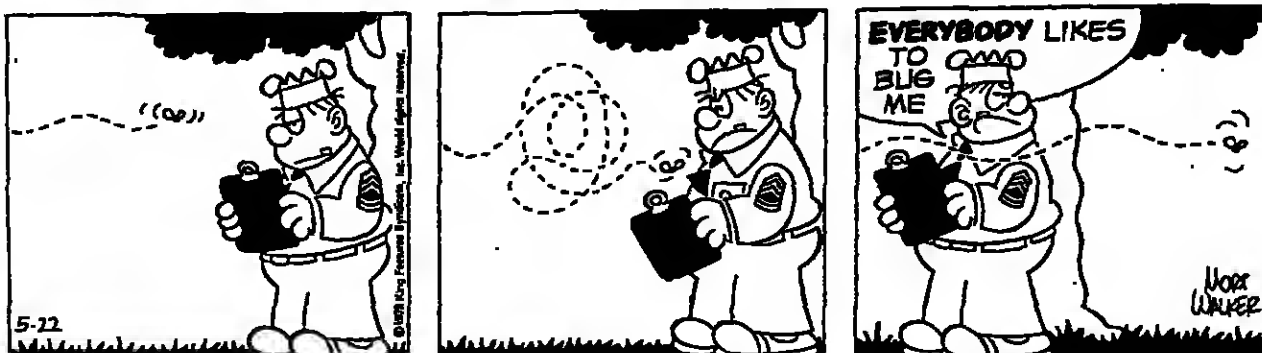
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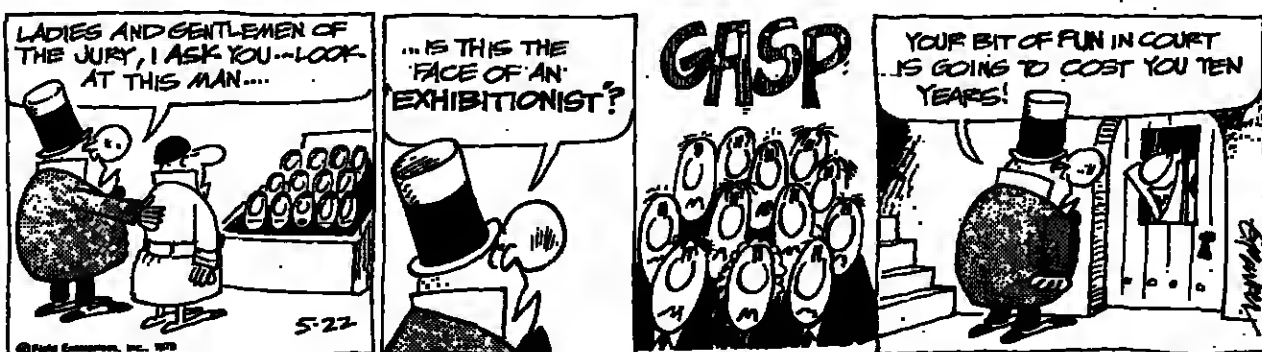
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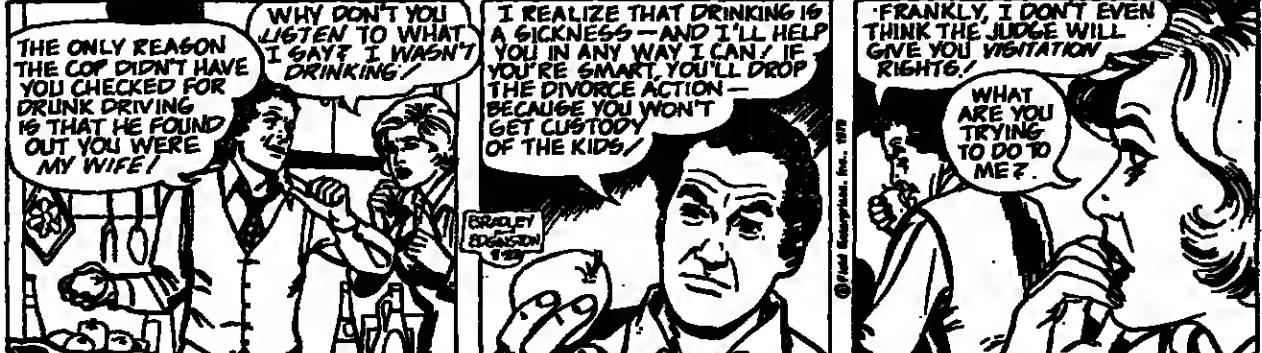
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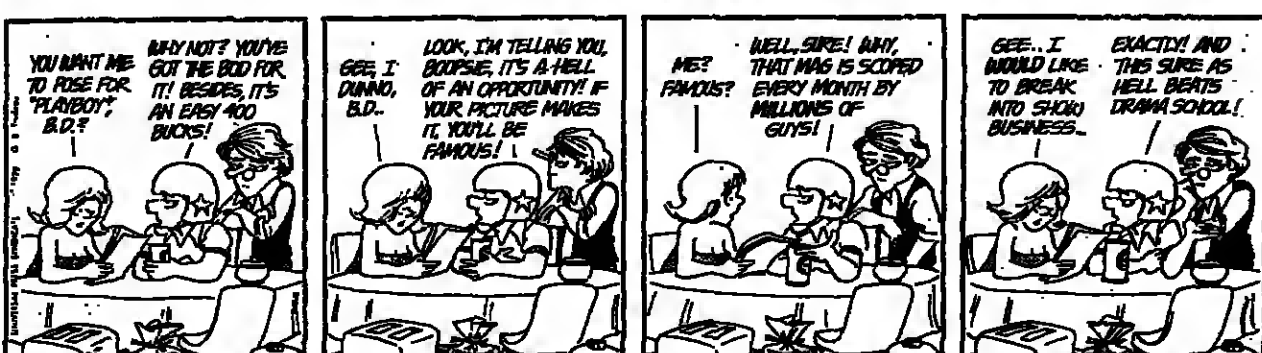
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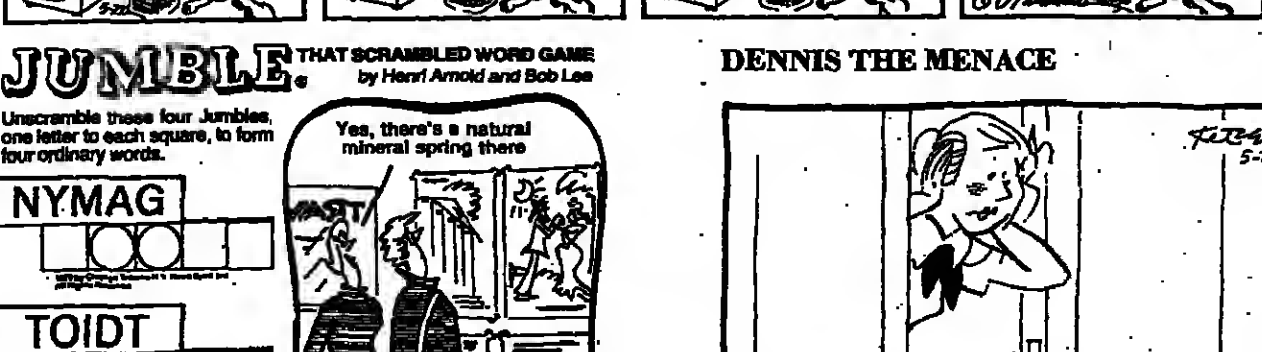
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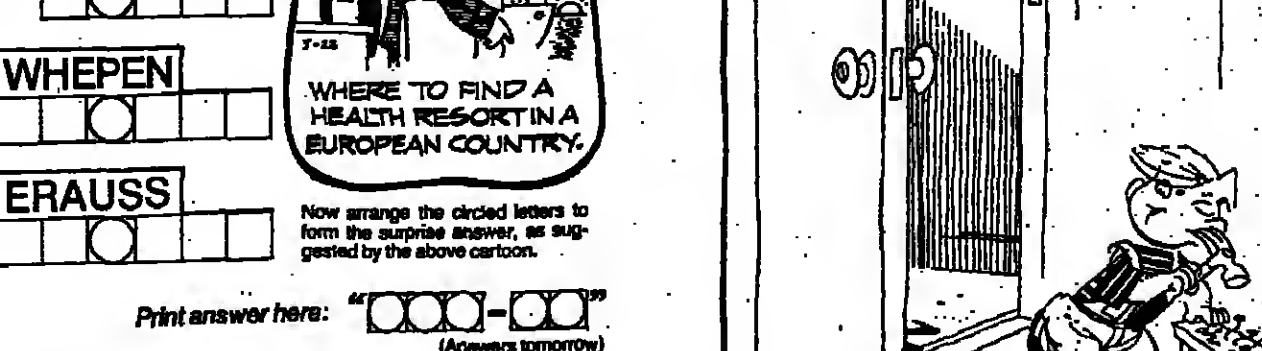
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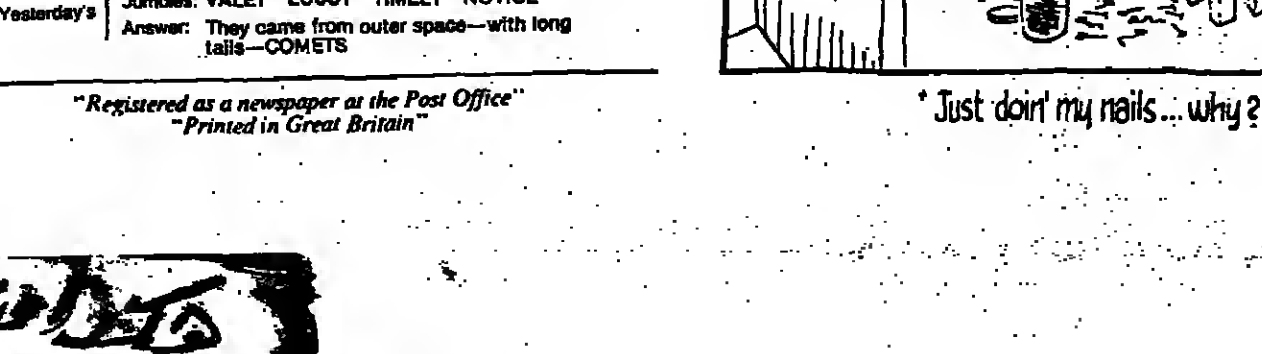
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B. C.



B. C.



BOOKS

A BEND IN THE RIVER
By V.S. Naipaul. 278 pages. Knopf. \$8.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

WE ARE in an African country rather like Zaire. It could be either yesterday or tomorrow. We are told: "This piece of earth—how many changes have come to it! Forest at a bend in the river, a meeting place, an Arab settlement, a European outpost, a European suburb, a ruin like the ruin of a dead civilization, the glittering domain of New Africa, and now this."

By "this" V.S. Naipaul—angry fatalist, adept in despair, permanent exile, neural alarm clock, peripheral man, specialist in ruined civilizations—means, for the time being, maize and "the purple-green leaves of the cassava" growing in the backyards of empty houses from which the New Africa and their shiny abstractions have fled in terror. But "this" will eventually mean the bush, which always creeps back, perhaps to cover up the blood. The "Heart of Darkness" isn't so much Africa as it is history.

In the capital: pretensions and the Big Man, the President for Life, with his troops and his sorcery. In the forest: a liberator's army and the ghosts of ancestors overhead, shrieking. In the town at the bend in the river: impoverished Africans, refugees, corrupt officials, bully boys, Indians, Arabs, servants and slaves, an aging French intellectual and his restless young wife, a Big Burger franchise, everybody trying to do some business and everybody afraid of another massacre like the one that accompanied independence and nobody with any place to run to. It is as if Naipaul's own decomposition were contagious, a disease of the will.

Trader

We are in the mind of Salim, a familiar Naipaul character, an outsider whose family can't even remember when it left India for the east coast of Africa to engage in trade, to exist as if there were no politics, as if the British hadn't routed the Arabs, as if the Africans weren't about to rout the British. Salim has forebodings, a nascent sense of politics, but he leaves for the interior, to take over a shop in the ruined town at the bend in the river, where he will sell pots and pans and bolts of cloth to the bush people.

For all the fried ants, the caterpillars in canned basins, the fat white grubs from the hearts of palm trees kept moist and soft in little bags of damp earth, the fetid and the violence, this is not an exotic Africa. Exotic is a European idea, like putting pictures of shows on postage stamps. The exotic is as meaningless for Naipaul's Africa as the notion of a future. "It isn't that there's no right and wrong here," a character explains: "There's no right." The people, passive, numb and self-absorbed, wait for an end. They are like the monkeys. "Full of misery, tethered tightly around their narrow waists and nibbling at peanuts and banana skins and mango skin, but nibbling without relish, as though they knew that they themselves were soon to be eaten." And the Big Man has already announced that he will teach his enemies to be monkeys, to keep their mouths shut.

Salim reads "encyclopedia magazines," to remind himself of all the things he doesn't know, like the big-bang theory of the universe. He deals with his servant, Metty, who was once a family slave. He smuggles ivory. He has an affair with Yvette, the wife of the French intellectual, Raymond.

But under the mad eye of history, we are all ordinary. Salim's shop will be expropriated. Father Huisman, who collects masks, will have his head chopped off. Raymond will never be summoned back into the graces of the Big Man. Salim will even break his unspoken contract with his servant, Metty; he was supposed to take care of Metty; he did not, and he doesn't know why. Without contracts, there is no civilization.

Escaping the Past

Naipaul is nothing if not even-handed. He is as hard on Africa as he was on India. He despises nostalgia for the colonial past, while at the same time heartlessly parodying Raymond's pieties of the African future. In the end, the self-seeding water hyacinths choke the river and all there is to be seen are thousands of moths and flying insects, "white in the white light" of the searchlight on the steamer that is trying to escape both history and the bush.

"A Bend in the River" is a brilliant and depressing novel. It is no secret by now, certainly not since "Guerrillas" (1975), that Naipaul is one of the handful of living writers of whom the English language can be proud, if still, profoundly uneasy. There is no consolation from him, any more than there is from anyone else, that he has grown hard and fierce; he isn't seeking to amuse, but to scourge.

Unlike Saul Bellow, say, or John Updike, or Graham Greene, or even Joseph Conrad, Naipaul hasn't invented an Africa. He doesn't need an imaginative construction to dazzle himself or the reader into sentence. He reports, and thinks, and feels, and the field, the domain, is suddenly full of vectors. The future is a ruin not yet achieved: "No family, no flag, no fetish" and no place to hide.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Secret Marriage, Son Attributed to Queen Victoria

LONDON (UPI)—Queen Victoria not only secretly married one of her Scottish servants after Prince Albert died but she bore him a child, according to Michel MacDonald, curator of the Museum of Scottish Tartans.

MacDonald said that 10 years of research went into the claim that John Brown, chosen by Albert to be the queen's personal attendant, had an intimate relationship with the queen from Albert's death in 1861 until his own in 1883.

The evidence was available to others, he said, but it was not interpreted correctly because such a relationship was held to be inconceivable. He is writing a book which will detail three of the claims he found:

- That a lady-in-waiting handed in her resignation when she saw John Brown leaving the queen's bedroom at 4 a.m. but resumed her duties when the queen assured her nothing improper was going on.
- That there is a tape-recorded account of an eyewitness who heard the queen-bed confession of a minister said to have officiated at the marriage of the queen and Brown.
- Evidence that a child of the marriage lived as a recluse in Paris, dying at the age of 90.

Scottish television is planning a series on the queen and Brown and MacDonald has given it some advice but he says the TV production is not connected with his book. His museum is a portrait of Brown, bearing signs of damage which he says were inflicted by King Edward VII, Victoria's son and heir.

On the diagrammed deal South had a difficult bid on the second round after responding two clubs to one diamond and hearing hearts bid on his left. His partner's pass suggested a minimum opening, but there were still substantial chances of a game, so he ventured to bid a three-card spade suit.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagrammed deal South had a difficult bid on the second round after responding two clubs to one diamond and hearing hearts bid on his left. His partner's pass suggested a minimum opening, but there were still substantial chances of a game, so he ventured to bid a three-card spade suit.

North's raise to four spades attracted a greedy double from East. This was not the safest contract, for five diamonds would have been easy and six diamonds would have succeeded with the actual distribution, but it proved a great success.

A heart lead and continuation would have been best for the defense. South would probably have scrambled home with 10 tricks by judging the distribution accurately with the help of the double. Life was much easier when West chose to lead his singleton diamond. When the queen won in dummy, South knew what to do, thanks to the revealing double: He led a spade to the eight. If this had lost, an honor, he would have been in trouble; but as it was, East wished he had played an honor—not that this would have defeated the contract.

South now made a surprising number of doubled overtricks. He played three rounds of clubs, throwing dummy's singleton heart, and played a fourth club. West ruffed with the six of spades and two overtricks followed, one by dummy with the nine and then by East with the jack.

A heart shift was ruffed in the dummy, and a diamond finesse was taken. The diamond ace removed the king, and a heart was ruffed with the spade king. Dummy had no more trumps, but South still had the ace-ten to trap East's queen. Five diamonds were led from dummy and East was helpless.

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------|------|
| NORTH (D) | | EAST | |
| ♠ K774 | ♠ QJ53 | ♠ A | ♠ 10 |
| ♥ 10 | ♥ K85 | ♥ A | ♥ 9 |
| ♦ A | ♦ KJ9853 | ♦ A | ♦ 10 |
| ♣ A | ♣ 10 | ♣ A | ♣ 9 |
| WEST | | SOUTH | |
| ♠ A | ♠ 10 | ♠ A | ♠ 10 |
| ♥ A | ♥ 10 | ♥ A | ♥ 10 |
| ♦ A | ♦ 10 | ♦ A | ♦ 10 |
| ♣ A | ♣ 10 | ♣ A | ♣ 10 |

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid: North 1♦, 2♣, 3♠, 4♠, 5♦, 6♦, 7♦, 8♦, 9♦, 10♦, 11♦, 12♦, 13♦, 14♦, 15♦, 16♦, 17♦, 18♦, 19♦, 20♦, 21♦, 22♦, 23♦, 24♦, 25♦, 26♦, 27♦, 28♦, 29♦, 30♦, 31♦, 32♦, 33♦, 34♦, 35♦, 36♦, 37♦, 38♦, 39♦, 40♦, 41♦, 42♦, 43♦, 44♦, 45♦, 46♦, 47♦, 48♦, 49♦, 50♦, 51♦, 52♦, 53♦, 54♦, 55♦, 56♦, 57♦, 58♦, 59♦, 60♦, 61♦, 62♦, 63♦, 64♦, 65♦, 66♦, 67♦, 68♦, 69♦, 70♦, 71♦, 72♦, 73♦, 74♦, 75♦, 76♦, 77♦, 78♦, 79♦, 80♦, 81♦, 82♦, 83♦, 84♦, 85♦, 86♦, 87♦, 88♦, 89♦, 90♦, 91♦, 92♦, 93♦, 94♦, 95♦, 96♦, 97♦, 98♦, 99♦, 100♦.

JUMBLE

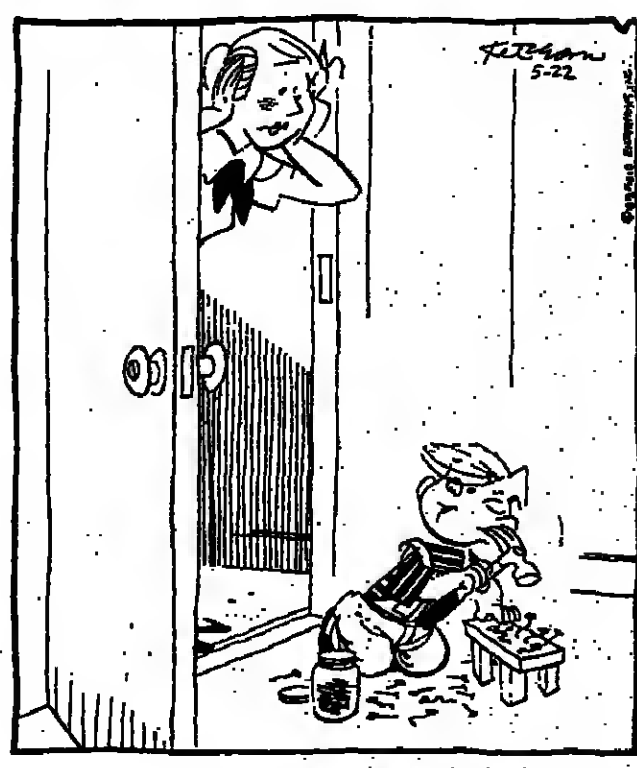
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: "_____" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VALET LOUSY TIMELY NOVICE
Answer: They came from outer space—with long tails—COMETS

DENNIS THE MENACE



Just don't my nails... why?

Art Buchwald

Should California Remain in NATO?

Jerry Brown came to town riding on a pony. Struck a feather in his cap. And said rationing was balance.

WASHINGTON — It's always nice to have Gov. Jerry Brown come to Washington. Despite what he thinks of those of us who run the country, we have our feelings toward Californians, and we are not punishing them because Brown wants to be president.

Some of our best friends are Californians, and we were as heartbroken to see them on TV waiting in line for gasoline as they were when they saw us last winter trying to dig out of our blizzard.

To show that we wanted friendly relations with California, Washington went out of its way to make Jerry Brown feel welcome. We decorated all our lamp posts with the U.S. and California flags.

Schools were closed so children could line the streets and see the governor, who may never get to Washington again. Elizabeth Taylor, who now lives in Virginia, was elected "Miss Gas Crunch of 1979," and the U.S. Marine Corps band rehearsed "California Here I Come" for two weeks.

Blair House, where heads of state stay during their visits, was put at Mr. Brown's disposal, and all the furniture was taken out to make him feel at home. The chief of protocol hired a backup rock band in case the governor decided to bring Linda Ronstadt with him.

Well, it was a glorious day. Gov. Brown landed on the White House lawn on his own private rug, where he was greeted with a warm hug by President Carter and James Schlesinger.

President Carter read a statement vowing eternal friendship with the people of California, with whom the United States has had such warm relations over the years.

He said that although California has a different culture and tends to panic easily, Washington still considers the Golden State a vital part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and he hoped that he could persuade Gov. Brown to let the United States set up monitoring stations in Burbank to verify the SALT-2 treaty agreements.

Gov. Brown, without notes, was less diplomatic. He said that for years Washington had been ignoring the people of California and had taken them for granted. He felt that if it didn't get better treatment, then he might rethink the alliance and become part of Mexico.

Then both men retired to the Oval Office for lunch.

The president had an omelette and a bowl of granola. Lody Powell, the president's press secretary, refused to say how the conversations went but rumor has it that during one exchange between Brown and Schlesinger, the governor broke the energy czar's pipe.

After the meeting, the president agreed to give California more oil as long as Johnny Carson remained with the Tonight Show. Gov. Brown, in a separate press conference, said he was pleased as far as the talks had gone, but said there were still major differences to be resolved, such as how much lead the United States was willing to take out of California's next allocation. He told reporters he was leaving Jane Fonda behind to work out the details.

President Carter offered to give Brown a state dinner, but the governor refused, explaining he had to get back to Sacramento, because in his absence Republican Lt. Gov. Mike Curb was overthrowing his government.

The president walked Brown to his rug and the governor took off without waving goodbye. It was a day all of us in Washington will remember for the rest of our lives. No one could recall a reception for a head of state like it since former Mayor Abe Beame came to town to bail out New York City.



Buchwald

By Paul Churkow

PARIS (AP) — A fisherman from Sun Valley, Idaho, who was lucky enough to have lived in Paris as a young man, had come back and he went to a shop near the Arc de Triomphe to look at tackle for catching trout.

The flies were as good and true as he had heard tell, and the fisherman bought so many he had to give the owner what he had always laughingly referred to as "plastic money."

"Hemingway," the owner said, looking at the credit card. "Any relation to the writer?"

"I'm his first son," Jack Hemingway said.

"Very pleased to meet you," the owner said. "I'm Sasha Tolstoy, grandson of Leo."

Around the Corner

John Hadley Nicanor Hemingway told this and other stories of his famous family on a recent evening over pasta and olive oil at one of his father's favorite cafes, La Closerie des Lilas, right around the corner from Ernest and Hadley had lived with the little boy they called Bumby.

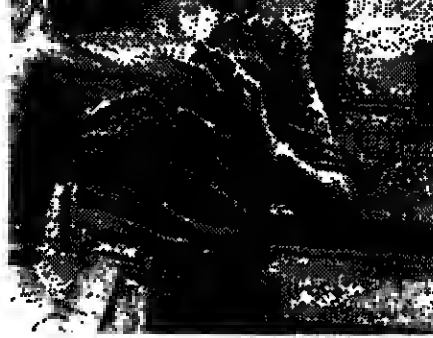
That had been in the early 1920s, before "The Sun Also Rises" and "A Farewell to Arms." It was before the boxing sessions and literary catfights, before the divorce, "The Old Man and the Sea" and the Nobel Prize, and it was before the suicide of 1961. It was before all that, and it was in the young and happy days, in the Paris that for Hemingway was truly "A Moveable Feast."

Jack Hemingway is 55 now and oo one calls him Bumby anymore. The oldest of Papa's three sons lives quietly with his wife in Idaho. Their eldest daughter Joan, the literary one they call Muffie, is a published novelist. Margaux is a cover girl and actress.

The youngest is Mariel, 17, who has been praised for her performance as Woody Allen's girlfriend in his new movie "Manhattan," and her father was taking her to the Cannes festival for the films opening. But first there was Paris.

Young Americans with an urge to put pen to paper still come in search of the Hemingway magic, but Paris is no longer such a great place for a struggling writer. La Closerie is terribly chic and expensive, and it's not the humble neighborhood brasserie Jack Hemingway says it used to be.

Inside on the bar, though, there's a little gold plaque that says Ernest Hemingway



Jack Hemingway snaps daughter Mariel for "Manhattan" showing at Cannes.

Hunting Hemingway

Revisiting the Lovers of the Moveable Feast

Of 'Papa' With His Son in Paris

used to drink right here, and outside there is the sweet spring twilight of Paris and there's an easygoing American drinking pastis and talking of trout and Tolstoy.

Hemingway Look

He is solid and athletic, with a big barrel chest and forearms taut and tanned from tennis and fly-casting. His French is confident and clean, and he has a mustache just like his dad's.

All it takes is a single flash of that Hemingway grin and suddenly you know. Truly, for the very first time, you know that beneath the wraps and warps of that superman Hemingway legend, there in the very eye of that ooble and happy-sad vision, it had all been real, really as real as it had been written by this guy's old man.

Oh, it was all true. Jack Hemingway said. It had been just a few steps away in Luxembourg Garden where his father, before his stories started selling, used to grab pigeons for dinner, hiding them under Bumby's baby blanket so the gendarmes couldn't see.

Around the corner on Boulevard Arago his father used to play tennis with Ezra Pound, and just down Boulevard Montparnasse even today is the Jockey Club, where his father had met the reigning queen of dance, Josephine Baker.

"We danced nonstop for the rest of the night," it was written in "A Moveable Feast." "She never took off her fur coat. When the night closed she told me she had nothing on underneath."

Jack Hemingway laughed. "Dad told me afterward it was true, she really didn't."

One point that he said was not quite accurate in many of the Hemingway biographies concerned the little song his father had taught him so that he would not get lost.

"Dix his Avenue des Gobelins, that's where my Bumby lives," Jack recalled the song. "But we didn't live there. That was where my mother lived with her husband, in case I got home and nobody was there."

There are deeper grievances with all those legend-defating critics and biogra-

phers, and he brushed aside one of their many psycho-interpretations of his father's work with an angry wave and hissing sarcasm.

"I started reading the Carlos Baker biography of Dad but couldn't finish it. I had the impression I was reading about a guy who was just wouldn't be very nice to be around."

"I wish Baker could have known Dad because exactly the opposite was true. He was great to be around, a certain electricity seemed to come from him and there were always lots of people around him, having a great time."

Among them was Dietrich. The German-born Mariene, who at 74 still lives in Paris and recently made yet another film, speaks warmly in her recent memoirs of her long — and platonic — friendship with Hemingway, how she fell in love with him at first sight, and how much she misses him now.

"Dad called her 'Kraut No. 1' or just 'The Kraut,'" Jack said. He recalled that when he was a paratrooper just released from a World War II prison camp in France, he was so shy his buddies had to goad him into introducing himself to Dietrich, who was then on a USO tour.

The walk with Jack Hemingway across Paris to the cafe had been along the Seine River, past the American Church where he had been married in 1949, with Julia Child as mistress of honor, then across the Left Bank, and up past Rue de Fleury, where he had lived with his mother Hadley after his father had divorced her. And then you remembered his words.

Dad as Hero

"He was my hero," the son had said, "though it was probably for the wrong reasons, because he could hit people harder than anyone else, and things like that. It's only recently I've come to understand how selfish he could be, how hard on his children."

"My mother was a fine woman," he said of Hadley, who died in January at 89. "But it couldn't have worked. Dad was such a macho guy and she was eight years older and becoming matronly."

"Frankly I never seriously read my father's books until after he died," the son had said. "Up to then, there had been no point."

Jack Hemingway has read them all now, and he has given up a life as a fisheries commissioner to write about fishing. He had had the idea of doing a book of photographs about his father's Paris. But there was an unhappy mix-up about the rights and something similar was published by a professor from San Francisco.

Papa Hemingway's first son is now writing his own first novel. He's 75 pages into it, and he's trying hard not to take it too seriously.

"I don't care if the style is lousy," Jack Hemingway had laughed. "But I hope they say it's one helluva good story."

PEOPLE:

Supreme Court Spikes Volleyball Appeal

The Supreme Court has refused to come to the aid of Donald Goumes, the high school senior who won — and then lost — the right to play on a Rhode Island school's all-guy volleyball team. The court turned down Goumes' request that it vacate a U.S. appeals court's order barring Goumes from playing on the Rhode Island High School Interscholastic team pending a full-scale review in one of his "reverse sex discrimination" cases. Goumes had asked the Supreme Court to step in and allow him to play the last two scheduled interscholastic volleyball games of the season for the Newport, R.I. school on May 22 and May 24.

Furman University junior Maria Gambrel has been unsuccessful at convincing members of London's press that she is not romantically linked with the son of Britain's new prime minister. As a political science major at Furman, in Greenville, S.C., Miss Gambrel worked with England's Conservative Party last fall and got to know Margaret Thatcher's son, Mark. She called to congratulate Mrs. Thatcher when she was elected and got Mark, who indicated he might come to South Carolina. It was mentioned at a cocktail party, leading to an item in the Washington Star's gossip column. Miss Gambrel said, "The item was quickly picked up by London newspapers, and since then Miss Gambrel says she has received calls from several British newspapers. She said she refused to discuss it, but the newspapers persisted. 'One reporter said, 'This is a game and you might as well play along with it,' she said."

Maria Weissmuller, wife of John Weissmuller, the 74-year-old one-time Tarzan of the screen, has been named his conservator and says she may place him in a mental institution this week. Weissmuller, currently in a retired actor's hospital, played Tarzan on the screen for 15 years. Other than Weissmuller's last appearance as an actor was in 1976, when he played a small role in the film "Won Ton Ton, the Dog That Saved Hollywood." Weissmuller became Tarzan on the big screen in 1932 and starred in a dozen movies as Lord of the Jungle through the 1940s.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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